"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday cloudy, rain by night; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,676. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

$75,000,000 BONDS OF LIBERTY LOAN TAKEN BY ONE BANK

Vanderlip Makes Announcement and Says He Hopes His National City Will Beat It.

LEGAL FOR SAVINGS BANKS

Superintendent Richards Sanctions Bonds as Collateral for Loans.

$10 'SLICES' FOR THE PUBLIC

Certificates, with No Red Tape, to be Offered in Stores—Insurance Campaign Ready.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee, announced last night at a mass meeting of life insurance agents at the Century Theatre that a bank, the name of which he declined to disclose, had subscribed $75,000,000 to the Liberty Loan. This is the largest single subscription made thus far by any bank, individual, or corporation. To reporters who questioned him after the meeting, Mr. Vanderlip explained that the bank was not his.

"We hope to do much better than that," he said.

Mr. Vanderlip, William F. Atkinson, President of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York; Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Major Charles W. Gordon of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada were the speakers at the meeting, which had been called for the purpose of instructing the agents for their bond-selling work on June 5 and 6, officially designated by Secretary McAdoo as Life Insurance Days.

Mr. Vanderlip was in the midst of a stirring appeal to the agents to exert themselves to the utmost in behalf of the loan when he departed for a moment from his argument to express his absolute conviction in the success of the loan.

"We shall not fail," he said, "and just to convince you that the loan is making progress I will tell you confidentially that just today there was received one subscription for $75,000,000." There was a great outburst of applause at this from the 2,000 agents and other insurance people who attended the meeting.

It is the hope of the life insurance officials of the city that the agents will visit at least 750,000 homes in New York City in the two days they will devote their services exclusively to taking subscriptions for the bonds, and Mr. Vanderlip in his address called attention to the objections they would encounter while making the canvass, and also how to answer them.

Foresees No Easy Task.

He reminded them, first, that the United States had entered upon no easy task, and that the expenses of the war must be met, "not out of the savings of the past but out of the savings of the future."

"You will meet the man who will tell you he has no money with which to buy the bonds," he said. "He is the very man you are after. This loan is to be accomplished by the extension of bank credits to those who must pay it off through future savings, and the man who says he has no money can borrow it. You will meet others who will tell you: 'Let the banks do it!' but the banks cannot do it. The business of a bank is to keep its assets liquid and to lend money to those who desire to invest it. And you will meet others who think 3½ per cent. interest too low, but you can tell them that bonds will never pay less than 3½ per cent., and will probably pay more. And if they sell at par during the worst period of the war, they will sell at a premium after the war is over."

Mr. Vanderlip said there were two contingencies which the United States had to consider—one a Russian peace and the other a submarine victory.

"Neither of these things will happen," he said, "but they are things to think about. The United States has entered upon no easy task. This will not be a short war." He added that it was important that the agents, in making their canvass, draw attention to the fact that "making the world safe for democracy" was not a phrase but a sacred truth for which the United States was fighting.

After the meeting of the insurance men, Mr. Vanderlip addressed the Traffic Club at the Waldorf.

"In this Reserve district, if we took our proportionate amount," he said, "we would absorb $550,000,000, but I believe we should take $1,000,000,000 because some of the other districts may fall short of their allotments. I have been asked to say a word about the effect of this loan on business. There never was a time when it was more difficult to make predictions about business than now, but I feel that there's going to be great activity in the business world, and that on that account deposits in banks will equalize the sums put into the Government loans.

"There's going to be increased employment—to an extent a different kind of employment—the employment of women, and men who ordinarily have retired from active employment. We shall have the same experiences that European countries have had. There will be an expansion of business, and I do not mean an inflation. It will be the business of the Government. Prices will be higher, and I would not say we will have easy money, but we shall not have any scarcity of money."

Approved for Savings Banks.

Formal approval of the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds by savings banks and the sale of the bonds to their depositors were announced yesterday by Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks. He has ruled that it is legal for savings institutions to make loans to depositors on demand notes

Continued on Page 2.

Another American Unit Sent to the Front in France

PARIS, May 29.—Ambulance Section No. 26 of the American Field Service started for the front yesterday under the command of Albert M. Hyde of New York, a Harvard man.

The field service counts upon the arrival of 240 new recruits this week and as many as this number, or even more, each week thereafter.

BUYS $2,000,000 BOND ON A TIMES BLANK

Untermyer Tops List of Liberty Loan Subscribers Through Rotogravure Section.

GOOD INVESTMENT, HE SAYS

Advises Others to Borrow and Buy Liberty Bonds—Other Times Readers Subscribe.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, from a $50 bond to a block of $2,000,000, have been sent in on blanks printed in the Rotogravure Section of last Sunday's TIMES. A number of banking institutions have reported the receipt of applications on TIMES blanks, and the National City Bank of New York, the largest bank in the United States, received yesterday a $2,000,000 subscription on one of them from Samuel Untermyer.

Following is a record of subscriptions on TIMES blanks that have been reported thus far:

Through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—	
Fifteen subscriptions.....	$1,500
Through Broadway Central Bank—	
One	50
Through Equitable Trust Company—	
Five	800
Through Harriman National Bank—	
One	50
Through National City Bank—	
Samuel Untermyer.....	2,000,000
Through Pacific Bank—	
Victor M. Douglas.....	50
Through United States Mortgage and Trust Company—	
Mrs. Emma Levy..Amount not given	
Through First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.—	
Helena B. Clapp.....	$100
Charles H. Tucker.....	100
Mary P. Tucker.....	200

THE TIMES, in publishing the subscription forms on Sunday, requested that banks or other agencies receiving them should report the application, giving the subscriber's name and address, to "Liberty Loan," NEW YORK TIMES, New York.

Mr. Untermyer, when asked to comment on the Liberty Loan, said:

"There is nothing to say about my having subscribed to the loan. Every patriotic citizen will doubtless do the same thing to the extent of his ability, even if, like myself, he has to borrow most of the money. It is too important to the welfare of the country that there shall be an overwhelming response to this loan for any one to neglect this supreme duty, which involves no sacrifice and for which nobody is entitled to the slightest credit because it is good business. The subscriber gets a magnificent investment with the possibility of an increase in the interest rate.

"The trouble has been to educate the people, who know only the savings banks as depositories for their savings, to understand this form of security. Heretofore our Government loans have been negotiated through bankers and have gone into the strong boxes of the rich. In Great Britain, France, and Germany the banks carry these bonds in their vaults for small investors, and this custom will doubtless now be duplicated here."

BRAZILIAN CHAMBER PASSES WAR MEASURE

Bill, Which Now Goes to Senate, Authorizes the Seizure of German Ships.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 29.—The Chamber of Deputies tonight on its last reading unanimously passed the bill authorizing the revocation of Brazil's neutrality in the German-American war. The bill was amended so as to authorize the Government to utilize German ships now in Brazilian ports.

The Executive is authorized by the bill to adopt measures for the protection of Brazilian shipping abroad and to come to an agreement with friendly nations respecting measures which will insure the liberty of Brazil's import and export trade.

To that end the Executive is empowered by the bill to revoke the neutrality of Brazil in the war between the Entente and the Central Empires as soon as the moment is deemed propitious.

The bill now goes to the Senate for action.

During the debate in the Chamber yesterday the greatest enthusiasm was shown. The galleries were crowded with members of the Diplomatic Corps and other prominent persons. A pacifist Deputy who attempted to speak was interrupted by other Deputies, who cried: "The Germans are assassins!"

In an interview in the Jornal do Commercio Ruy Barbosa, Ambassador to Argentina and one of the leading advocates of war with Germany, expresses satisfaction with the attitude of the Foreign Office under the leadership of Nilo Pecanha, the new Foreign Minister. He expresses the hope that all the nations of America will follow the lead of Brazil and the United States in the movement for the defense of the rights of humanity.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

CUT IN FOOD PRICES IS TO BE HOOVER'S FIRST OFFICIAL AIM

Ready to Begin Fight on High Cost of Living the Moment Congress Gives Him Power.

HOPES TO END SPECULATION

Shortening the Chain Between Producer and Consumer the Basis of His Plan.

ARMY OF EXPERTS AT HAND

Food Administrator to Have the Volunteer Assistance of Specialists in All Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Herbert C. Hoover is ready to launch his fight against inflated war prices for foodstuffs the minute that Congress grants to President Wilson the powers under which the food administration is to operate. Mr. Hoover believes that the stabilization of prices is the first step necessary in the campaign against the high cost of living, and a reduction of the present high prices to the consumer will be one of his first aims.

Furthermore, he is confident that the problem can be handled successfully if producer and consumer co-operate, and that it can be handled on a basis that will work hardship to none except those who endeavor to take an unpatriotic advantage of war conditions.

In an interview today Mr. Hoover gave the first comprehensive idea of some of his plans. He felt that there was nothing unfair or oppressive in the conditions which he outlined. It was apparent, however, that he would have no consideration for those who did not think first of their country's welfare. He is going to ask everybody to help him work out the problem, if he goes into office, and is going to use the drastic powers which are conferred upon the President under the Lever bill only when the country's welfare demands that they shall be exercised.

First, Mr. Hoover said that he did not seek to be an autocratic figure in the food administration, and that he would call to his side the men whom he considered the ablest representatives of the big concerns, as well as the producers and consumers. He will endeavor to have working with him men whose knowledge will supply the most comprehensive information of the situation from all viewpoints.

President's Order Supreme.

The President, Mr. Hoover said, was to be the final court of appeal in nation-wide food problems. He will not be bothered with minor disputes, but always will be available when a point of major importance is involved. Mr. Hoover is ready to accept any responsibility and to stand or fall on his merits, but he does not seek dictatorship in policy or action when a vital matter which may properly be called to Mr. Wilson's attention is involved.

The idea of creating big corporations to handle the various commodities and to control their distribution, which has been put forward as among Mr. Hoover's plans, was discarded by him as but a rumor. He proposes the creation of executive bodies or boards of four or five members, who will handle such commodities as grain, flour, meats, and sugar. Each of these boards will have an executive head responsible to Mr. Hoover. The membership of the boards will be selected with great care from among the experts who have offered their services to the government.

It is Mr. Hoover's plan that the food administration, as represented in these executive bodies, shall deal with an individual or commission representing all the other allies in determining the foods which are needed for the sustenance of this country and those which are available for export. When this conclusion is reached it will be for the representative of the allies to determine on the distribution, among the allied nations at war with Germany, of the amounts which each may import from this country.

Co-operation with the Allies on such a basis, Mr. Hoover said, was the surest way to eliminate the furious competition created by the allied nations in bidding for foodstuffs in the American markets. Prevention of such competitive bidding, he said, was in his mind the first important step toward the stabilization of prices in this country, which, in turn, was the most effective weapon against prices which might otherwise go beyond the reach of the average American and bring about a serious condition of unrest.

It would be one of the great objects of the food administration as represented by him and by the various executive boards, Mr. Hoover said, not to interfere—where such a course was made possible by patriotic co-operation of producer and consumer—with the existing trade conditions. On the other hand the real object would be to "lubricate" the trade conditions and make them more efficient for all concerned.

Stabilization of prices, Mr. Hoover said, would work toward a narrowing of the price margin between the producer and the consumer. It would aim to do away with extravagant profits in this direction. The stabilization plan, Mr. Hoover said, was contemplated with a knowledge that there was a certain amount of legitimate speculation on the part of those who endeavored to protect themselves against an unstable market. He felt also that the stabilization of prices would prove a stimulation to national production in every commodity, a step which he felt was absolutely necessary in war time and should apply not only to foodstuffs but to other products.

No Drastic Food Survey.

Mr. Hoover denied that there would be a food survey which would inflict hardship on individuals and small dealers, which might even include a house-to-house canvass and the calling in of agents of the Department of Justice. The purpose of the food administration, he said, was to aid the small producer and the retailer rather than to bother and hamper him, and anti-hoarding campaigns would be against big interests which might work a real hardship on the country by the unwarranted accumulation of commodities in an effort to obtain unusual profits.

Wholesalers and big operators will be

Continued on Page 5.

Lansing Bares German Plot to Involve Us With Allies Over Seizures of Ships

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary of State Lansing today disclosed to the House Interstate Commerce Committee a German plot by which the German Government or certain Germans had hoped to involve this country in difficulties with Great Britain or France through use of steamships ostensibly American owned. He refused, on advice of Assistant Attorney General Charles Warren, also a witness before the committee, to disclose the name of the steamship company, and requested that there be no speculation as to the identity of persons connected with the plot.

Germans, Mr. Lansing said, organized a steamship company in the United States, obtained for the company a Board of Directors consisting of Americans, bought grain cargoes for the company's vessels, and sent, or attempted to send, them abroad, hoping the vessels would be seized by one of the allied Governments, and that complications would result that would minimize the German-American submarine issue.

Execution of the plot was prevented by the entrance of the United States into the war. But promoters of the plot would be prosecuted, the Secretary said, upon information now before the Department of Justice.

Mr. Lansing said Germany either had sent an agent to this country or had ordered one of her spies here to execute the plot.

Mr. Lansing, Assistant Attorney General Warren, and Secretary of Commerce Redfield visited the Interstate Commerce Committee in support of the Trading-with-the-Enemy bill, introduced recently by Chairman Adamson of the committee at the request of the Administration. The officials all asked its immediate passage. Its enactment, they said, was "imperative" if the war was to be prosecuted successfully.

"What we want," Mr. Redfield declared, "is to prevent trading with the enemy with as little interruption as possible to our own commerce. We are now the purse of the world. All nations are looking to us for credit. On the maintenance of our foreign trade will depend largely our ability to continue the extension of proper credits to our allies who are making common cause with us."

Representative Adamson said numerous complaints had reached the committee that the bill interfered with innocent business and was confiscatory.

"It's not confiscatory at all," replied Secretary Lansing. "It is rather a protection to the property owner against unjust seizure."

Secretary Lansing added that there was nothing new in principle in prohibiting trading with the enemy, but that it would be novel not to prohibit it. It was explained that the Administration wants the bill not so much to keep goods out of Germany as to prevent transactions which may be consummated without dealing with actual shipments. It is quite possible, it was declared, to transfer credits to Germany by wireless at the present time via Mexico, South America, and Spain. Many United States firms trading innocently with German agents, it was declared, would not do so if the Department of Commerce were in a position to point out their exact obligations under the law.

ROCKEFELLER WORK FOR CHINA STARTS

Foundation Will Build $1,000,000 Hospitals in Peking and Shanghai at Once.

MANY OBSTACLES TO BE MET

American Medical Force Is Not Likely to Take Charge Until the War Is Over.

Carrying out the project conceived eight years ago of giving China an effective medical, surgical, and sanitary system, the Rockefeller Foundation will start soon the construction of two large hospitals, one in Peking and the other in Shanghai, for the work of the China Medical Board, a subsidiary of the Foundation. In addition, the Foundation will enlarge the Union Medical College of Peking, which it has taken over from the missionary agencies which founded it. It is understood that the hospitals will cost at least $1,000,000 each. It is probable that they will not be manned until the war is over.

Within a few weeks B. Frank Bennett, a Baltimore contractor, will start for China to build the hospitals, the first of whic will be constructed in Peking. It is to be modeled after the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and the plans were drawn after suggestions by Dr. Winford H. Smith, Superintendent of Johns Hopkins. A Chicago firm of architects drew the plans.

The construction of the hospitals is the outcome of investigations during the last five years by two commissions for the Rockefeller Foundation. The first, which visited China in 1914, was headed by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago. The second commission went to China in 1915 and again in 1916. The plan to give China a much-needed medical reform took definite shape at a meeting of the China Medical Board in New York last year following the return from Europe of the commission composed of Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Director of the China Medical Board; Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. William H. Welch, the noted pathologist of Johns Hopkins University.

To Co-operate with Missionaries.

It was announced at that time that the plan of the board contemplated the erection of two hospitals in China at a cost of more than $1,500,000, the annual up-keep charge of which would be something like $300,000. The plan also called for the co-operation of the China Medical Board with the missionary agencies, which have a number of smaller hospitals and medical schools in China.

The Rockefeller Foundation will not undertake to send a large number of American physicians to China. It is their plan rather to train Chinese in modern medicine to treat their own people. American physicians and surgeons will go out at first as teachers. Because of the great demand upon the medical profession made by the war it is not believed that the foundation will undertake to supply the personnel for the greater Peking school and the Peking and Shanghai hospitals until after the war. Their construction will probably take up the better part of a year.

While the board believes that it will be a task of years, perhaps many years, to equip a body of modern physicians large enough to care for the medical needs of China, it believes in that result lies the solution of the problem of the medical wants of the 350,000,000 population of that country. There are diseases in China which are found nowhere else in the world, and the medical problems of China are in other ways different from those which American physicians are used to meeting, and it is for these reasons that the China Medical Board believes that trained natives will make the best doctors for China. The Foundation may also give financial aid to the smaller missionary hospitals in many parts of the country.

No Legal Requirements at Present.

The Medical Board faces the problem of getting the Chinese Government to establish medical standards before its task will be accomplished. At present the Chinese medical practitioner is subject to no legal requirements; he simply announces himself as a physician and goes ahead and practices. In many cases the right to practice medicine is taken as hereditary, and the remedies used are inherited from father to son. The Chinese "drug stores" have an astounding list of compounds.

The teachers at the Rockefeller hospitals will also have to overcome the traditional horror of the Chinese for dissection of the human body. The Chinese practitioner makes little pretense of knowing anything about surgery, except his acquaintance with the spots where he can use his needle. There are, of course, some Western physicians practicing in the ports of China, but they reach a relatively small part of the vast population. Inoculation for smallpox, however, is one of the things observed in China for many years. Quinine is also freely used by the native practitioners.

Dr. Buttrick was for years active in missionary work.

REFORM TO FOLLOW MONGOLIA TRAGEDY

Secretary Daniels Says Wood or Fibre Cups Will Be Used on Shells Hereafter.

BRASS CUP CAUSED KILLING

Shells and Ammunition New and Perfect, Naval Board Finds—Tampering Theory Disproved.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—To make impossible any repetition of the recent unprecedented accident on the American steamer Mongolia, in which two Red Cross nurses were killed, the brass type of powder cups used in American naval guns for a score of years is to be abandoned for wood or fibre substitutes.

In making public tonight a report of a special investigating board, which exonerated the naval guard on the Mongolia and attributed the accident to an unexplainable deflection at right angles of a portion of a brass powder cup, Secretary Daniels announced that, while a similar tragedy "might not occur again in another twenty years, yet we do not propose to take the risk."

Beyond saying that wooden disks or possibly fibre mouth cups would be substituted for the brass type, the Secretary did not reveal the plans of the ordnance officials. The change will be a sweeping one, for great quantities of shells of the kind used on the Mongolia are being supplied other merchant ships and all the vessels of the navy itself carrying small calibre guns.

The special Board of Inquiry, which was headed by Captain F. A. Wilner, retired, found that the blame for the Mongolia accident apparently rested solely on the type of gun cup.

The shells on the Mongolia and the ammunition used were new. The mouth cup is used to seal, hermetically, the brass cartridge case, and keeps the powder from deteriorating. This type of ammunition had been used in the navy twenty years without more than two accidents, including that of the Mongolia, occurring in the United States or other navies, so far as the American ordnance experts are aware.

The shells used on the Mongolia were different from the old type or pre-Spanish war ammunition which caused the St. Paul and St. Louis accidents. The ammunition on the St. Paul and St. Louis was defective; that on the Mongolia was not.

These are the high lights of the report of the Board of Investigation which inquired into the Mongolia accident. The report reached the Navy Department today and was made public by Secretary Daniels tonight. The findings of the board, which was appointed in accordance with navy regulations by Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, are as follows:

The Report.

"1. The United States Navy guns' crews, on the steamship Mongolia, while that vessel was at sea on the afternoon of May 20, 1917, at about 2 o'clock, were engaged in target practice.

"2. That following the discharge of No. 3 gun, installed aft on board the Mongolia, which gun at the time was trained on a target about one point forward of the port beam, at a range of between 2,500 and 3,000 yards, certain persons, by name Edith Ayers and Helen Burnett Wood, were killed, and one other, by name Emma Matzen, was injured, said injuries not believed liable to prove fatal; that said persons were all attached to Base Hospital No. 12, of Chicago, Ill.

"3. That these persons at the time were located in a position with reference to the gun which ordinarily would not be considered dangerous.

"4. That the fatalities evidently resulted from the breaking and deflection of fragments of the brass mouth cup of the type of cartridge employed.

"5. That no material damage to guns, mountings, or appurtenances resulted at the time of this accident.

"6. The board further finds that no responsibility for the accident in question attaches to the commander of the armed guard or any member thereof.

"F. A. WILNER.
"Captain, U. S. Navy, retired, senior member.

"H. C. POUNDSTONE,
"Commander, U. S. Navy, retired, member.

"JOHN J. MURRAY,
"Chief Gunner, U. S. Navy, member."

The witnesses examined were Lieutenant Philip Seymour, in command of the armed guard on board the Mongolia, three of the gunners, and Lieutenant Commander John N. Ferguson, inspector of ordnance in command of the Iona ammunition depot. The testimony of Lieutenant Seymour clearly established that the shell and ammunition functioned perfectly, the flight of the shell being true and accurate, and the discharge being absolutely normal and without fault in any way, shape, or fashion. All witnesses testified that the shells either registered hits or struck near the target.

The pieces of brass taken from the bodies of those killed further estab-

Continued on Page 4.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

CUTS $200,000,000 FLAT IMPORTS TAX FROM HOUSE BILL

Senate Finance Committee Thinks the Present No Time for Tariff Revision.

SUGAR TO PAY $45,000,000

Heavy Charges Are Also Placed on Soft Drinks, Confectionery, and Cocoa.

$25,000,000 ON MOTOR CARS

Horse Power to be the Basis of the Levy—60 Per Cent. Increase on Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate Finance Committee today cut off $200,000,000 from the War Revenue bill as passed by the House and put on $107,000,000 in other items, making an aggregate reduction of $93,000,000 in the day's work. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, said tonight that the bill as it would eventually go to the House would carry a levy of slightly more than $1,150,000,000, as against the House levy of $1,857,000,000.

The $200,000,000 slice taken from the bill was in the elimination of the proposed 10 per cent. horizontal tariff on imported goods. This was thrown out in its entirety. The committee's action, Senator Simmons explained, was based upon the argument that it was unwise at this time to make any alteration in the customs tariff.

The addition of $107,000,000 came through the fixing of a tax on sugar, which will amount to $45,000,000; cocoa, $7,000,000; soft drinks, $15,000,000; automobile tax, based on horse power, $25,000,000, and confectionery, $15,000,000. The tax on automobiles was not finally determined upon, but it was stated that the committee had tentatively agreed upon a levy that would produce $25,000,000.

Another important decision of the committee was its agreement to impose a tax increase of 60 per cent. upon tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff. The House had doubled the existing tax on all tobacco, excepting cigars, upon which it increased the rate by 40 per cent. The Senate Committee, after taking expert advice, determined that as much revenue could be obtained by putting on an increase of 60 per cent. as by doubling it. To levy a 100 per cent. tax increase, the committee decided, would merely have the effect of curtailing the consumption of tobacco, and that the result would be to yield no increase to the Government. The tax on stogies was eliminated.

The tax on confections is to be levied upon the manufacturer. This is to be a stamp tax, the committee decided, upon the pound basis, exact amount of the tax not yet being agreed upon. It is to vary according to the grade of confection. The tax will yield a clear $15,000,000 for the levy.

In arriving at its tax upon soft drinks and syrups used in their making the committee arranged this schedule: For drinks with syrups and extracts, if sold for less than $1.25 a gallon, a tax of 3 cents on the gallon; for drinks selling at from $1.25 to $2 a gallon, a tax of 4 cents a gallon; drinks selling from $2 to $3 a gallon, 5 cents on the gallon; at from $3 to $4 a gallon, 8 cents on the gallon; and for more than $4 a gallon, a tax of 12 cents.

Senator Simmons explained that syrups were usually sold at less than $1.25 a gallon, so that the increase would not be too severe. This means that soda water will cost more at the fountain. The increase may be more than 2 or 3 cents on the glass.

Another tax that will affect soda water at the fountain, but will not, the committee believes, cause any increase in price above that put on in the tax on syrups, as the two are supposed to operate together, is placed on carbonic gases. This the committee decided should be 5 cents to the pound of carbonic gas water, to be paid by the purchaser—that is, by the person buying soda at the fountain or in bottle. The committee reduced the existing tax on all carbonic gas water manufactured by a dealer on his premises and used there. This tax has been 1 cent on the gallon.

"The reason the committee decided to reduce the tax on carbonic gases and require the purchaser to pay it," said Senator Simmons, "is that we felt the tax ought to come at the fountain, or with the purchased bottle, as the case may be. The maker has to pay the tax on syrup, and we thought it only fair that if he went to the expense of manufacturing his carbonic gas water on the premises he ought not have to shoulder two taxes."

The expected increment from the tax levy on carbonic gas and syrup will be $15,000,000.

Sugar must pay one of the heaviest taxes to be levied in the new bill—$45,000,000. The tax was fixed at half a cent a pound on imported and domestic sugar alike. This is to be put on the manufacturer. As the tax is passed along, it will mean a jump in the price to each householder.

Upon cocoa the committee put a tax of 3 cents to the pound. Tea and coffee are also to be taxed, but the committee came to no agreement today as to the rate.

The tax upon insurance was stricken from the House bill. So was the proposed tax of 5 per cent. upon electric light and gas for domestic uses.

The proposed 5 per cent. tax upon the rental of telephones was also eliminated by the committee. No decision was reached as to the House proposal for a 5 per cent. tax on telephone, telegraph, and cable messages. This is to be taken up later.

Senators said today that the House taxes on public utilities, including those on pipe lines, transportation, freight, express, and Pullman accommodations, would probably be retained.

The opinion was generally expressed that the committee would reject the proposal of Senator Hardwick of Georgia and Post Office Department heads for a new postal tax on newspapers, magazines, and other second-class publications based upon their proportion of advertising space. Senator Hardwick promises to carry the fight to the floor of the Senate.

Secretary McAdoo today urged Senator Simmons and other committee members to bring out a bill levying nearly the $1,800,000,000 total of the House, but committee sentiment was said to be virtually unanimous against him and in favor of providing through short-term bonds any money needed in excess of $1,500,000,000.

So much progress was made by the Senate Finance Committee today that it decided to take a holiday tomorrow. Its sittings will be resumed on Thursday.

Three bottles a day keep sickness away—drink Dr. Dadirian's Zoolak.—Advt.

Important War Council Held by French and British

LONDON, May 29.—It was officially announced today that Premier Ribot of France, Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain; Professor Paul Painlevé, the French Minister of War; General Foch, and their military and diplomatic advisers yesterday held a series of conferences with the British War Cabinet on important matters affecting the two countries.

It is announced that a complete agreement was reached on all points and that the French representatives returned to France yesterday afternoon.

RUSSIA AWAITS REPLY OF ALLIES

Workmen's Council Reveals Immediate Peace Plan Is Behind "No Annexation" Slogan.

WARNS AGAINST EVASION

Says Russian Revolution Will Not Sacrifice a Single Soldier to Repair "Historic Injustices."

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 28.—It is expected that the Allies' reply to the Russian note with regard to peace without territorial annexations will be received here in a few days. I understand it will be mainly explanatory, but will contain a few concessions, primarily in the direct interest of Russia. Whether it will satisfy the Milukoff party, who fully support the nationalistic principle, and also the Socialists, whose sole desire is immediate peace, and whose agitation is directed to the removal of any obstacles to peace, is doubtful.

The real basis of the formula "peace without annexations or indemnities," long known to all observant followers of politics here, is at last being publicly revealed. Commenting today on statements in the allied newspapers on the policy of the Allies, the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, after a contemptuous reference to Ireland and India, proceeds as follows on the question of the Allies indorsing the no annexation formula:

"It is necessary to reply distinctly and clearly yes or no. If yes, then there should immediately follow an offer to start peace negotiations. If no, then the Allied Governments take equal responsibility on themselves with the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary for the continuance of the war. No evasive reply is acceptable.

"The statements of the French and British Governments in their Parliaments, notwithstanding all their greetings [the paper prints these greetings in italics] do not satisfy and cannot satisfy the Russian revolutionary democracy. Our Ministers will see that there is brought about a position of clearness that will not allow the question of war or peace to be sunk in the waters of diplomacy and evasion."

No comment on this statement is necessary. It shows clearly that the desire for immediate peace, not altruism, was the source from which the formula sprang.

PETROGRAD, May 29.—The newspaper organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates says:

"We must not allow any misinterpretation of our watchword. 'Annexation' means the forcible seizure of territory in another State on the day of a declaration of war. 'Without annexation' means not a drop of the people's blood for such seizure."

This publication, after quoting two English newspapers to the effect that the declaration of the Provisional Government and the pronouncements of the revolutionary leaders show that the Russian peace formula coincides with the Anglo-French war aims, says:

"You are deceiving yourselves, gentlemen, or, rather, you are vainly striving to delude your fellow-countrymen concerning the real policy of the Russian revolution. The revolution will not sacrifice a single soldier to help you repair the historic injustices committed against you. What about the historic injustices committed by yourselves, and your violent oppression of Ireland, India, Egypt, and innumerable peoples inhabiting all the continents of the world? If you are so anxious for pustice that you are prepared in its name to send millions of people to the grave, then, gentlemen, begin with yourselves."

M. Tchernoff, the Socialist Minister of Agriculture, addressing a congress of delegates from the front, said:

"Peace must be concluded in which there are no victors and no vanquished. There is no question, however, of a separate peace. Appeals have been published for an immediate attack, but the army should utilize the present lull to organize itself. Then it will need no prompting; it will know itself what to do."

RUSSIAN MISSION ON ITS WAY HERE

Professor Bakhmetieff, Now in Japan, Vested with Complete Diplomatic Powers.

TOKIO, May 29.—Professor Boris Bakhmetieff, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, on arriving here today, said he was immensely satisfied with conditions in Russia, including Siberia. "I think," he continued, "the new régime is carrying on the work of organization successfully, and will soon be able to launch an offensive against the enemy."

Professor Bakhmetieff is at the head of a special commission of forty, on its way to the United States. He repudiated the idea that his country would make a separate peace. The reorganized provisional Government of Russia, which had wisely incorporated labor elements in its membership, was devoting its efforts to organizing the national life, he said, and especially to strengthening the army. Difficulties had occurred, but they had been exaggerated, and it was unreasonable to assume that the ancient autocracy could be overthrown without encountering resultant obstacles.

During the trip from Petrograd, Professor Bakhmetieff said, he was impressed by the desire of the people to co-operate with the Government and continue the war to the victory which was essential to the salvation of Rus-

Continued on Page ::.

"EGG PLANT"—Once you fall in love with it... See top of Page 6.—Advt.

PLOTTERS HERE AGAINST DRAFT UNDER WATCH

Federal Authorities Discover the Trail of Anarchist Agitators Against Conscription.

EMMA GOLDMAN IS ACTIVE

15,000 Letters Sent Assailing "Patriotic Claptrap" Meant to "Prussianize America."

GREGORY ORDERS ACTION

Instructs Attorneys and Marshals to Seize and Prosecute Offenders.

The activities of various organizations and individuals in New York City opposed to the enforcement of the Selective Draft act are under investigation by the Federal and local authorities, and any move to interfere with the enforcement of the law before, on or after next Tuesday will be dealt with promptly, according to statements made last night.

Press dispatches yesterday continued to show that the anti-draft propaganda was nation-wide in extent. Injunction proceedings against the draft registration law were begun in Kansas City on the ground that it violated the State Constitution. From Chicago it was reported that an anti-conscription conspiracy had been found in the Central West, and a legal fight against the Conscription act was renewed in California.

One of the organizations in this city which is actively at work to nullify the selective draft act, whose members say that they are working "within the law," is called the No-Conscription League, at the head of which are various persons more or less well known in anarchistic and I. W. W. circles. The office of the league is at 20 East 125th Street, where it was said yesterday that Emma Goldman, Leonard Abbott, and others with similar beliefs were prominent in its management.

Another organization opposed to the draft, it is asserted, represents thousands of college students in all parts of the country, a great many of whom, it is declared, will resist conscription and will refuse to register on Tuesday. The Anti-Militarist League is another organization, which, it was said at the 125th Street headquarters last night, was in sympathy with the movement, the participants in which, it was said, were "men who will be shot before they will shoot."

It was said at the No-Conscription League offices that within the past few days at least 100,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "No Conscription," had been mailed to all parts of the country. This pamphlet urges those to whom it is sent to resist conscription and to organize protest meetings.

"Patriotic Claptrap."

A letter urging anti-war agitation, it was said, also had been mailed to more than 15,000 persons. Both the pamphlet and the letter display a picture of a workingman standing before a cannon tearing in pieces a paper on which is printed the word "Conscription." The letter, of which 15,000 copies have been mailed, reads in part as follows:

We are sure that you are interested in the anti-war agitation. You cannot fail to realize that the patriotic claptrap which is now propagated on such a huge scale by the press, the pulpit, and the authorities only represents a desperate effort to blind the people to the real issues confronting them. The main issue now is the Prussianizing of America.

Already America has demonstrated its autocratic tendencies in passing the conscription bill without making even the slightest proviso for conscientious objectors to human slaughter. There are thousands of men who will not under any circumstances allow themselves to be conscripted. First, they consider all wars a fight between thieves who are too cowardly to do their own fighting, hence force the masses to do the cruel thing for them.

Secondly, they will not be conscripted because they refuse to be coerced into taking human life at the behest of their masters. Something must be done to sustain these men to whom the ideal of liberty and human solidarity is not a mere phrase, but a vital, living fact.

With that in view, we have organized the No-Conscription League. Its first public activity took place on Friday evening, May 18—a mass meeting attended by 8,000 men and women who pledged their decision not to register or to be conscripted into killing. It was an inspiring demonstration and so tremendous in its scope that all the dailies were stirred from their usual attitude of silence.

More than any other Government, perhaps, the Washington authorities are very sensitive to publicity and criticism, especially on the part of those who can reach large sections of the people both here and abroad. The American Government cannot afford to have the world know that, while it pretends to be interested in democracy and to fight against Prussianism in Germany, it is at the same time Prussianizing America. We, therefore, feel that the agitation of the league, energetically started in New York and undoubtedly spreading over the whole country, will create sufficient sentiment to morally compel the authorities to recognize conscientious objectors.

Emma Goldman Prophecies.

When asked if the No-Conscription League was in a position to estimate the number of men in this city between the ages of 21 and 31 years, who would refuse to register on Tuesday Emma Goldman said yesterday that she could state that the number would certainly be more than 5,000 and probably as high as 10,000.

"Are you advising men of the ages affected by the draft act not to register?" she was asked.

"No, we are not doing that. What we are doing is to make the issue plain to them and then leave it to them to act on their own initiative. But we will stand behind all who refuse to register and

will see to it that they get all legal protection and that their rights in this matter are maintained."

Commissioner of Elections Edward F. Boyle, who is in charge of the registration in New York City, said yesterday that every precaution had been taken to see to it that the registration of the 600,000 New Yorkers affected by the selective draft law should not be interfered with.

"Despite a lot of talk on the part of irresponsible persons and others," Commissioner Boyle said, "I do not anticipate any trouble next Tuesday. But if there is any it will be promptly and efficiently disposed of by the police."

Federal Authorities Prepared.

It was announced at the Federal Building yesterday that the Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York would convene on Monday prepared to take up any violations of the President's selective draft proclamation.

"We are not going to tolerate any monkey business in this district," said Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, "and will be ready to handle any and all troublemakers who try to interfere with the proper carrying into effect of the law. Any man or woman who tries to dissuade any man from registering will find accommodations in jail."

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo sent a letter yesterday to the City Magistrates and employes of the Magistrates' Courts requesting that the courts be kept open all day on Tuesday.

"In view of the great interests at stake," wrote the Chief Magistrate, "both to New York city and the nation on registration day, June 5, I beg to suggest to each of the presiding Magistrates in the District Courts on that day that the same be kept open, with reasonable recess, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M."

Maurice Cohen, 22 years old, a salesman, of 822 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, was arrested on a subway train yesterday afternoon by Benjamin W. MacLaren, a traveling salesman, of 130 Fifth Avenue, Roselle, N. J., after he had given MacLaren a circular announcing a mass meeting called "A Conference of Peace Terms," to be held in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. He was arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Simms imposed a penalty of $25 fine or ten days in the City Prison.

The formal charge against Cohen was disorderly conduct for annoying Mr. MacLaren by explaining to him that the mass meeting announced in the circular was a meeting against conscription. MacLaren testified that he took Cohen to task for distributing the circulars and that two men attacked him.

'No-Conscription' Agitator Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Department of Justice agents working on anti-draft plots are investigating propaganda work which is being carried on in this city for the No-Conscription League, which has its headquarters on East 125th Street, New York. Harry Ball, 22 years of age, was arrested and arraigned today before Police Magistrate Baker for distributing the league's pamphlet which denounces conscription.

WILL PROTECT OFFICIALS.

Attorney General Orders Arrest of Persons Blocking the Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Attorney General Gregory sent letters today instructing all United States Marshals and District Attorneys to take the necessary steps to protect all officials in charge of the registration for the new national army on June 5. They were also ordered to arrest all persons who by intimidation or otherwise hinder those subject to registration in complying with the law, or who encourage those subject to the law to refrain from registering.

This action was taken upon the circulation of rumors that there might be resistance to registration on June 5, and followed the announcement made yesterday of the arrest of fifty radicals in the Virginia mountains and of persons in Texas who were planning to combat conscription.

Mr. Gregory made it plain that it was the purpose of his department to suppress and punish acts against conscription with the selective draft law. This policy has been adopted:

First—To punish those who evade, refuse, or fail to register, as provided by law.

Second—To punish those who try to hinder registration.

Third—To punish those who offer resistance against registration.

Fourth—To punish those who offer encouragement to young men between 21 and 30, both inclusive, not to register.

The attitude of the Department of Justice was set forth in this official announcement:

"The Department of Justice expects practically 100 per cent. of the men called to the colors under the new army law to do so. Prompt attention will be given the cases of the few who do not. Every man subject to registration is not only expected by the department to comply with the law, but also to constitute himself a committee of one in his community to see that each of his acquaintances who should not register does so or is promptly reported for prosecution under the criminal provisions of the act. Attorney General Gregory invites all young men of the country to co-operate in the enforcement of the law as a part of their patriotic duty.

"Determined to crush, in its incipiency, every movement designed to thwart or interfere with registration as provided for in the law, the Department is having its officers throughout the country arrest promptly all agitators against compliance with the law.

"The Department is not dependent entirely upon its agencies to discover disloyal activity. State and municipal police are co-operating, and members of national patriotic and commercial organizations which were enlisted after the declaration of a state of war to guard against all acts inimical to the general welfare, are engaged in bringing to the attention of United States Attorneys and Marshals all instances of attempts to discourage registration.

"These several agencies will be on duty June 5, honeycombing the country, to see that every man subject to registration complies with the law, and that every official delegated to carry out its provisions performs his duty properly."

The text of the letter from Attorney General Gregory to the District Attorneys and marshals throughout the country follows:

To all United States Attorneys and Marshals:

Rumors with respect to possible resistance to the registration on June 5, proximo, under the selective service act, having reached the Department of Justice, it is deemed expedient to issue the following instructions to you:

Attention is called to the duty enjoined upon you of protecting to the fullest extent the registrars and others carrying the law into effect, and to the corresponding duty to arrest and prosecute all persons evading or encouraging evasion of the law, or seeking to hinder, prevent, or delay those who are well disposed and would otherwise be inclined to be obedient.

Furthermore, the utmost efforts of your respective offices should be directed to ascertaining the names and finding the locations of men subject to registration who fail or refuse to register, in order that criminal prosecutions may be instituted as directed by the act.

In addition to the penal provisions contained in the said Selective Service act approved May 18, 1917, other Federal statutes which are germane and may be effective according to the circumstances of particular offenses, are these, namely: Sections 6, 37, and 332 of the Federal Criminal Code. Respectfully, T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

Provost Marshal General Crowder issued this announcement tonight to clear away the misunderstanding of the question to be asked by the Government of all who register as to whether they claim exemption from the draft:

"Misapprehension exists as to question 12 on the registration card. The question reads: 'Do you claim exemption from draft? Specify grounds.'

"The answers to this question are intended to supply the central office of the Provost Marshal General with statistical data upon which a rough estimate may be made of the approximate number of persons who will claim exemption. At present there is no other source from which this information may be obtained. The answer of 'Yes' to this question does not exempt one from draft; and the answer of 'No' is no bar to making a claim for exemption later. All who desire exemption may claim it before the local exemption board irrespective of the answers made by them to question 12."

Through the Secretary of War the President has approved an offer by Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago to have the President's war message of April 2 printed and distributed on registration day. Every man in the country who registers for war service on that day will receive a copy of the message as he leaves the registration place. Ten million copies will probably have to be distributed.

The work of distribution will be undertaken under the direction of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, which is headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. At the request of Mrs. Blaine the machinery of this committee has been set in motion and a call has gone from Washington for volunteers in the work. Mrs. Blaine is the widow of Emmons Blaine, a son of James G. Blaine, and a daughter of Cyrus H. McCormick.

WOULD ENJOIN THE DRAFT.

Suit Filed in Kansas City—Plot in Central West.

KANSAS CITY, May 29.—Every investigating agency of the Federal Government in Kansas City was assigned today to the task of learning if treasonable motives were responsible for injunction petitions seeking to restrain operation of the army draft registration law, which were filed in the State Circuit Court today. Hearing on he petitions has been set for Thursday at the request of J. D. Shewalter, attorney for the petitioners, who said his presence in the State Capitol was necessary tomorrow so that he might prosecute a mandamus suit which he asserted would be filed then against Governor F. D. Gardner and the State Adjutant General, who, his petition asserts, "have been acting in an oppressive manner."

As a result of anti-draft agitation in this district a special United States Grand Jury has been called for June 6 to consider cases growing out of violation of war legislation.

The injunction petition was signed by Raymond I. Moore and Thomas R. Sullivan. It is directed against Governor Gardner, Mayor Edwards, the Election Commissioners, and the county Sheriff.

The application sets forth that the registration law is unconstitutional, causing "involuntary servitude," and also is in violation of the Missouri Constitution in that it makes State officials act in Federal positions.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Three men and two women were held today for investigation on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the conscription law, and other arrests are expected to follow shortly, according to Hinton G. Clabaugh, chief investigator here of the Federal Bureau of Justice. The names of those in custody were not made public, but Federal agents said that the leaders of the alleged anti-conscription conspiracy were under arrest.

Mr. Clabaugh said that the alleged conspiracy was not confined to Chicago, but extended through the entire central district over which he has control. Evidence of the plot, he alleged, had been found in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa, and arrests would be made in many parts of the district between now and June 5.

Whether his information showed that the alleged conspirators planned actual interference with the operation of the registration on June 5 or merely demonstrations Mr. Clabaugh declined to say.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 29.—The Federal and city authorities tonight started an investigation of the distribution here today of circulars signed by the Young Men's Anti-Militarist League, advising young men to refuse to register under the conscription act. The circulars read in part as follows:

"Young men, are you going to register for military service in a foreign country, while the rich men who brought this war stay at home and get richer by gambling in foodstuffs?"

Another circular, headed "Down with Conscription" and signed by "Socialist Party of Ohio," was distributed.

BOSTON, May 29.—Literature advocating refusal to fight or to register for the selective draft has been found circulating in Somerville and in this city, and posters to the same effect have been found in Lynn and other New England cities, according to Department of Justice officials. No arrests have been made, but the editor of a foreign-language paper was detained and later released, and others are under surveillance.

DALLAS, Texas, May 29.—Counsel for the Farmers and Laborers' Protective Association of America, which is being investigated by Federal authorities as a result of charges that the association supported anti-draft activities in West Texas, issued a statement today denying any disloyalty toward the United States Government. The statement said that it was the belief of members of the association that organizations of manufacturers inimical to union labor had brought about the interference with the association's activities.

The Federal Grand Jury today continued its investigation of the alleged activities of the association. Texas rangers, Sheriffs of various west Texas counties, and Government agents were witnesses.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—Five of the ten men who were arrested yesterday on charges of interfering with the operation of the Conscription act, were arraigned today in the United States District Court. They pleaded not guilty and were held for a hearing on June 6. Bail was fixed at $5,000 for each prisoner.

It is charged that the men circulated Socialist literature which urged persons of military age not to enlist. Copies of the Michigan Socialist containing anti-conscription propaganda have been seized by Government agents. The editor, Nathan L. Welch, was arrested yesterday.

SEATTLE, May 27.—United States District Attorney Clay Allen announced today that he would ask for a special Grand Jury to consider the anti-draft agitation in Seattle and vicinity. Four alleged anti-draft organizers were arraigned before a United States Commissioner today. All are at liberty on bond. Those accused of seditious conspiracy and use of the mails to incite murder and assassinations are Hulett M. Wells, former President of the Seattle Labor Council and twice Socialist candidate for Mayor; Sam Sadler, Washington National Committeeman of the Socialist Party; Aaron Fissierman, County Secretary of the Socialist organization, and Robert E. Rice.

George P. Listman, Superintendent of a printing establishment, testified that Wells had ordered 20,000 "No Conscription" cries printed. The hearing has not been completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The contention that the Federal selective draft bill violates the Federal constitutional provisions prohibiting "slavery and involuntary servitude," made by Ferdinand Claudius of Oakland, was characterized by the State Supreme Court today as "utterly without merit."

Claudius applied today for the second time for a writ of prohibition to prevent Mayor John L. Davie of Oakland from compelling him to register on June 5. His counsel declared that he would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

EXPECT EASY REGISTRATION.

Party Organizations Have Prepared Men of Draft Age for Their Duty.

The Board of Elections, which will supervise the registration of the 600,000 men in New York City who are to register on Tuesday, under the Selective Draft act, completed preparations last night. The 6,000 registrars for the 2,125 registering places have been appointed and will be sworn in on Friday. More than 500 interpreters have been obtained.

Edward F. Boyle, Commissioner of Elections, Chairman of the Central Board of Control, which is supervising the registration throughout the city, said last night that he anticipated little trouble getting out practically all who should register on Tuesday. The Democratic and Republican organizations, he said, were giving every possible help and as a result the big problem has been much simplified. The Republican County Committee and Tammany Hall, he said, had been of great assistance in bringing home to the people in the various Assembly districts the seriousness of the work to be done on Tuesday.

The National Security League, to which has been delegated arrangements for the celebration of Registration Day, has sent invitations to the Arion Society the Liederkranz and nine other singing societies to participate in the stoop-day singing on Registration Day in City Hall Park, Madison Square, Union Square, Bryant Park, Tompkins Square, Borough Hall Park in Brooklyn and the parks in the Bronx, Queens and Richmond not yet selected.

About 600 men who are in New York and live elsewhere and who must register on Tuesday filed their registration cards with City Clerk Scully yesterday. The cards will be mailed to the proper authorities at the homes of those registered.

POLICE AT PACIFIST MEETING.

Peace Conference Will Also Be Watched by Federal Agents.

Police officials and the Federal authorities will have representatives at Madison Square Garden today and tomorrow while the members of the First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace, a pacifist organization, are holding their meetings to consider war problems. The publicity representative of the conference announced yesterday that the pacifists had no intention of placing any obstacles in the way of the registration under the army draft law, but the authorities are determined to see for themselves.

The headquarters of the conference, which was recently moved from the Holland House to 208 Fifth Avenue, was visited yesterday by many prominent Socialists and pacifists who will attend the meetings at Madison Square Garden.

"Our purpose in holding these meetings is to demand that President Wilson make a definite statement of the country's war aims," said one of the leaders.

"The United States having entered the war because of German submarine atrocities, we want to know if we will withdraw from the war if these atrocities cease. We want to know what we are fighting for. We believe that there should be a definite statement along the lines of that made by the new Russian democracy."

The conference will hold six sessions, and will listen to addresses by Morris Hillquit, one of the Socialist delegates to Stockholm, who was denied a passport; Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Job Harriman of Los Angeles, Jenkins Lloyd Jones of Chicago and others. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, former Socialist Congressman, is expected to attend one or more of the sessions.

Although Samuel Gompers refused to participate in the conference on the ground that he did not desire to associate himself with "conscious or unconscious agents of the Kaiser," it was announced yesterday that the meetings will be attended by these labor leaders: James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who is also a Socialist; A. J. Boulton of the Central Federated Union of Brooklyn, James A. Bagley of Brooklyn, a member of the Pressman's Union; Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League, John C. Kennedy of Chicago, Edward J. Cassidy of the Central Federated Union of New York City and others.

HUNT DATES TO ESCAPE DRAFT

Naturalized Citizens Prevented from Changing Birth Records.

Clerks in the New York County Naturalization Bureau were kept busy yesterday hunting through records and listening to the pleas of a long line of men who wanted to inspect or change the dates of their birth which they had given and sworn to when they filed their papers for citizenship. Those who discovered that their dates were prior to 1897 went away satisfied because that made their ages more than 30 years and exempted them from the draft. But some of those whose birth dates were subsequent to that year were ready to declare that when they gave the dates they were mistaken.

Some of them brought papers from the Old World to prove that they were born after 1887 and not before. One man, whose age according to the official paper, was 29 years, tearfully explained that he was really 32 years old and that the mistake occurred because when he arrived in this country at the age of 21 he did not know enough to tell his age accurately.

Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court was asked by an applicant for permission to change the record of his age from 29 to 32 years, but the Justice said he had no right to order any change in the certificate. Replying to a similar request, Justice Giegerich told the applicant he might make an affidavit that he had been mistaken about his age and attach it to his certificate. No change, however, could be made in the records.

One of the men said to an applicant: "If you had not been afraid of being drafted, you would not have bothered about correcting the record, would you?"

"Surely not," was the reply, "why should I?"

MUST REGISTER UP TO 31.

Provost Marshal Holds That Is the Intent of the Draft Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Members of the Provost Marshal General's office said today that they were unable to understand the confusion in the public mind over the provision in the Army Draft bill that all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30 would be required to register on June 5. The proclamation of President Wilson setting June 5 as registration day said that persons who had passed their twenty-first birthday but had not yet attained their thirty-first birthday would be required to register. This interpretation of the law has been disputed on the ground that a person who has passed his thirtieth birthday is more than 30 years of age and therefore immune from the provisions of the draft law.

Officers attached to the office of the Provost Marshal General, who is in charge of the administration of the draft statute, said today that the law was plainly intended to apply to all males between the ages of 21 and 31 years, and not those between the ages of 21 and 30 years. The law is made applicable in express terms to "All male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive." To include one's thirtieth year, they contend, means to include the year following one's thirtieth birthday. Even if the law did not go further than this, it was pointed out, there would be no doubt that it was intended to make liable to the draft all males up to 31 years of age. There had been judicial opinions, it was said, that the age of 30 "inclusive" meant the year following one's thirtieth birthday.

But it was explained that the statement of the President in this proclamation that the law applied to persons who had passed their twenty-first and had not reached their thirty-first birthday was not based on interpretation, but on specific authority contained in the draft measure. In Section 5, after the provision that "All male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration," this paragraph occurs:

"Provided further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration."

This, it was stated, should clear any misunderstanding over the maximum age limit prescribed in the law. Inquiries that have been made indicate that the confusion over the age requirement has been due in large measure to the constant repetition in official statements that persons between the ages of 21 and 30, instead of between the ages of 21 and 31, will be required to register.

DRAFT LAW CAUSES RIOT.

Rival Forces Clash in Toledo and Several Are Hurt.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 29.—Two thousand persons, including militiamen, pacifists, police, and citizens, were participants in a riot here tonight as the outcome of an attempt of anti-conscription speakers to address a crowd in the streets.

The outbreak occurred when a citizen's cry of "Hurrah for Wilson!" was answered by "Kaiser Wilson" from one of the pacifists. Members of Troops D, M and B, stationed at a recruiting office nearby, resented the remark and the riot resulted. Several persons were hurt. The police were called and arrests were made.

Actuaries Offer Their Services.

Wendell M. Strong, associate actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and Secretary of the Actuarial Society of America, announced yesterday that the society and its members had offered their services to Secretary of State Robert Lansing to assist the Government in census tabulating; statistics, mortality or pension work.

FIGHT TO LINE UP FOR ALIEN PERMITS

Germans Storm Marshal's Office as Expiration of Time Limit Draws Near.

POLICE RESERVES CALLED

Applications Reach 42,000, and 8,000 More Are Expected by Midnight May 31.

The Federal Building was stormed yesterday by a crowd of Germans, estimated to number fully 12,000, who sought to file their applications to live in or do business in the barred areas of the city, such zones being the areas within half a mile, in all directions, of armories, arsenals, and other places of military or naval importance. The office of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, where all applications for permits in the Southern District of New York are received, remained open until midnight, and at that hour it was stated that more than 42,000 applications had been handed to Germans to fill out, swear to, and file. The office of the Marshal will be closed today and tomorrow will be the last day under the regulations promulgated by the President for enemy aliens to make their applications. The indications are that at midnight tomorrow more than 50,000 applications will be on file awaiting action by the Federal authorities.

The corridors on the third floor of the Federal Building, where the applications were being received, were the scene yesterday of many fist fights between excited Germans, who tried to get in line ahead of others. Deputy Marshals were kept busy all day maintaining order and assuring the applicants that so long as they were in line they had no reason to fear that their applications would not be properly attended to. Every man in line at midnight tomorrow will have his chance, but those who do not appear before that hour will find their positions embarrassing.

The police reserves from the Greenwich, Elizabeth, Oak, and Macdougal Street Stations had to be called out at night to maintain order in and about the building, where more than 5,000 Germans fought to get in line. Deputy Marshals no sooner quieted one disturbance than another would break out in some other part of the building. When the reserves arrived the Germans were divided into groups of about 100 each, and each group was admitted separately to the third floor.

Much trouble was caused by a swarm of notaries and photographers who tried to establish themselves in the corridors for the purpose of taking depositions and photographing applicants. They were ejected from the building.

Tomorrow's final rush is expected to be the biggest of any day since the Marshal's offices were opened to receive applications two weks ago. Marshal McCarthy said all preparations had been made to handle the expected crowd and that offices would open at one minute after midnight tonight and remain open until the last minute of May.

"Any German who comes to this office up to midnight of May 31 and obtains an application," said the Marshal, "will be cared for if he appears here for swearing in at any time previous to midnight of June 2. That allows him two days to get his photograph and take the oath. If any German seeks an application after midnight May 31 he will have to show mighty good cause for his failure to appear sooner. In the meantime I want to impress on those Germans who are well disposed that they are perfectly safe if they have filed their applications and taken the required oath."

Among those who applied for permits yesterday was a man who said he was a Sergeant in the United States Army and was stationed at Fort Slocum. He was instructed to make out his application the same as required of all other German subjects.

It was estimated that 5,000 Germans sought to file applications with James M. Power, United States Marshal for the Eastern District, in Brooklyn yesterday. So many were unable to file them that the Marshal said he would open his office this morning and keep it open all day.

LATIN AMERICA SCENE OF GERMAN INTRIGUES

Propaganda Directed Against Us Particularly Strong in Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Germany has organized a formidable and effective plan of propaganda in Latin America with which to combat the influence of the United States and keep the Latin American republics neutral, it was asserted at the State Department today. This propaganda is especially strong in Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia. Mexico was not mentioned in this connection.

In Argentina German agents and sympathizers are said to have distorted the motives of the United States and to have represented simple inquiries made by this Government as an attempt on the part of the United States to interfere in the internal politics of that nation.

Some time ago this Government, having received conflicting reports concerning the embargo established by the Argentine Government upon the exportation of wheat, made an inquiry as to its scope and cause, and this inquiry was represented to the Argentine people as being an effort by the United States to dictate to Argentina. It is understood that the Argentine Government, influenced by false representations, was itself annoyed until the reasons prompting the American inquiry were given.

The object of the German propaganda in South America was said to be to create irritation against the United States and to cause the Governments affected by it to shape their neutrality in such a way as to be unfriendly toward the United States. Chile, it was indicated, has not been affected recently by the German campaign of misrepresentation, and it is believed she would soon follow the example of Brazil.

Germany, it was said, is using two principal means of promoting her propaganda against America, the first being the cables from Spain to Buenos Aires, the other the instrumentalities afforded through wealthy German merchants in South America.

The United States, through its Diplomatic Service, has taken steps to discount and to counteract the German operations in South America.

All South America is in deep sympathy with the allied cause, according to General José Hernandez, the Venezuelan patriot, who is now living in retirement in New York.

"There may be exceptions due to German influence," he added. "There are would-be German sympathizers in every country where German money and German intrigue are unrestricted and powerful. As the political enemy of the Dictator of Venezuela, perhaps I should not express any opinion as to the apparent pro-German tendency of General Gomez. However, while I would hate to believe that he could be guided by personal interests in matters of such grave international importance, official documents published unfortunately incline us to that opinion.

"With our natural love for France, sympathy for England, because of her aid in our independence, and our everlasting gratitude toward the United States, which has on so many occasions stood for our rights, Venezuelans must be friends of those who show them the way to real and true democracy, for which we have been struggling since our birth as a nation."

RECRUITING SLOW; 95,000 MEN NEEDED

War Department Officials Disappointed—Believe the Daily Average Should Be 10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Army recruiting took a spurt in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio on Monday and brought the total enlistments for the entire country during the day up to 2,237, the first time in more than a week that more than 2,000 recruits had been obtained. This brings the total since April 1 up to 87,518 men. Illinois led yesterday with 300 men, Pennsylvania was second with 295, and New York, which has been the daily leader for nearly a week, was third with 240.

The spurt in recruiting pleases army officials, but it was made plain today that higher authorities are disappointed that more army recruits are not being obtained. According to the expectations of the higher officials of the War Department, the army should now be taking in not less than 10,000 recruits a day. The army still needs about 95,000 men to raise its increment to war strength. New regiments are being formed and their organization and training are being delayed by the slow recruiting.

It is asserted that a great drive for volunteers to fill the army and National Guard to the new strength may be necessary. An appeal to the country from the President may be made to get the men.

The most striking fact in connection with the recruiting rate for the regulars, it is said, is that even the announcement that General Pershing would lead a division to France without delay failed to stimulate enlistment. If voluntary enlistment fails, despite the recruiting campaigns that are in prospect, the only recourse will be to fill up the regulars and National Guard with men selected under the draft.

The daily statement of recruiting for the regular army issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain today follows:

	Obt'd May 28.	Tot. to May 28.		Obt'd May 28.	Tot. to May 28.
Alabama...	8	979	Nebraska..	12	1,627
Arizona ..	4	151	*Nevada ..	11	453
Arkansa..	6	594	N. J.		226
California..	83	2,881	N. J.	110	2,442
Colorado ..	31	885	N. M.	2	144
Connecticut	23	666	N. Y.	240	7,396
Delaware...		48	N. C.	3	754
Dist. of C.		201	N. D.	3	295
Florida ..	11	674	Ohio	142	3,203
Georgia ..	29	2,381	Oklahoma..	2	1,234
Idaho	8	407	*Oregon ...		1,781
Illinois ...	300	8,915	Penn.	295	8,714
*Indiana...	85	5,640	Rhode Isl'd	4	292
Iowa	38	2,640	S. C.		553
Kansas ...	21	2,253	S. D.		539
Kentucky..	30	1,706	Tennessee..	13	1,194
Louisiana..	20	933	Texas	88	3,486
Maine	23	879	*Utah	31	961
Maryland..	6	183	Vermont ..	3	55
Mass.	183	3,083	Virginia ..	7	807
Michigan..	90	4,408	Washingt'n	27	1,061
Minnesota..	35	1,843	West Va...	12	872
Mississipi..	7	623	Wisconsin.	6	1,040
Missouri ...	111	4,075	Wyoming..	6	275
Montana ..	28	407			

*Quota secured.
Total quota, 153,898.
Total obtained May 28, 2,237.
Total obtained since April 1, 87,518.

PLATTSBURG DRILLS IN MUD.

Rival Training Regiments Will Compete in Sports Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 29.—Today was an uncomfortable one for the 5,000 students at the training camp. A cold rain converted the parade ground into mud across which the students had to deploy as skirmishers for two hours after breakfast, alternately charging at top speed and lying flat on their stomachs. The new ponchos of elephant gray kept the men as dry as possible during this practice, making them almost indistinguishable at a distance.

A half hour's physical drill warmed the men up after their skirmish work. Following this, burlap dummies were attacked without mercy with bayonets. Posts and cross bars are being set up in the company streets, and the dummies are hanging from them much after the fashion of manikins used in football practice.

Beginning next week French classes will be organized so that the future officers will become perfect with military terms as used by the Allied armies on the western front. Cards have arrived from the printor which will be used for the weekly grades. Each week the company instructor will mark the following under the captain: Aptitude, conduct, capacity for command, military bearing, and zeal. These marks will be passed upon in turn by the regimental commander.

Tomorrow the New York and the New England training regiments will be pitted against each other in athletic sports. Captain J. M. Wainright, Adjutant of the New England regiment, is in charge, and his assistants are Lieutenant Paul J. Groninger and Captain Phillip Matthews, a former coach at West Point. With the great number of college athletes now at the camp, tomorrow's games will probably be among the foremost events in the country since the war calling a halt to athletic sports. The New York newspaper correspondents at Plattsburg will give a cup to the winning regiment. This cup will be competed for again the Fourth of July and it will pass into the hands of the winning regiment to become a challenge cup for the regiments in the division for which the victorious regiment furnishes the officers.

Tennis matches will be held at 9 o'clock with five entries from each regiment. Dr. C. Ward Crompton will be referee. At 10 o'clock will come regimental baseball and basket ball games. At 2 o'clock there will be a track meet with the following officials: Honorary referee, Dr. Paul A. Wolf; referee, Dr. J. Ward Crompton; judges, P. A. Slocum, F. Matheson, and Ray Snell; timekeeper, Captain C. C. Williamson, Officers' Reserve Corps; announcer, Major Reginald Barlow, Officers' Reserve Corps.

31 Appointed to Plattsburg.

BOSTON, May 29.—Authorizations for thirty-one more students of New England colleges to attend the training camp at Plattsburg was granted today by Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Department of the Northeast. Those who will go include eighteen from the University of Vermont, six from Rhode Island State College, and three each from Norwich University and Yale University. The men are to report at the camp June 5.

CAMP BUYS LIBERTY BONDS.

2,500 Men at Sacket Harbor Adopt "The Madison Idea."

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 29.—The 2,500 students at Madison Barracks unanimously agreed today to devote part of their first month's pay, due early in June, to the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds. About $25,000 will be raised, each man's share being limited to one ten-dollar bond.

The plan to give active double service to the Government was started in a training company, and is known officially as "the Madison idea." While it is distinctly a move of, for, and by the students, Lieut. Col. W. R. Sample, expressing gratification at the spirit of the men, said that he wished to be counted in among the Madison bond buyers. The other regular army members of his staff also are slated for subscription.

This is the form prepared and distributed by Company No. 4 men:

The Government of the United States has authorized the largest loan in the history of the world, the Liberty Loan, for the purpose of insuring to our posterity the rights and privileges of democracy.

Peace will not come until the full weight of the United States is placed in the balance; therefore, it is the duty of every man to do his bit, if possible, not only as a soldier, but also financially.

Therefore, we the undersigned, do each and severally hereby subscribe to one ten-dollar certificate of said Liberty Loan. Same to be paid out of our first month's pay as candidates in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

At a meeting held in the orderly room of Company No. 4 the plan was explained to the squad leaders, and they immediately got busy among the members of their squads. Within ten minutes all the men in that company were signed up for the bonds, and they in turn started to canvass the camp for other subscribers. Not only did they get every enrolled man, but many of the civilian employes asked that they be included.

$75,000,000 IN LOAN TAKEN BY ONE BANK

Continued from Page 1.

secured by Liberty bonds, up to 90 per cent. of their market value.

Besides the announcement regarding savings banks, yesterday's developments in the Liberty Loan campaign included the number of large individual subscriptions, and the completion of plans for the distribution of the Ten-Dollar Liberty Loan participation certificates which will be put on sale tomorrow. The certificates are issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and will be sold to stores.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman subscribed for $1,000,000 of the bonds through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, filed a preliminary subscription for $1,000,000.

Among the bank and corporation subscriptions reported yesterday were $10,000,000 by the Union Trust Company of New York, $10,000,000 by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, $2,000,000 by F. B. Keech & Co., $1,500,000 by the Niagara Falls Power Company, $1,500,000 by the Commonwealth Edison Company, $1,000,000 by the Onondaga County Savings Bank, $1,000,000 by the Guf Refining Company, $500,000 by the Syracuse Savings Bank, $500,000 by the Great Lakes Steamship Company, $250,000 by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, $200,000 by the Utah Consolidated Mining Company, $100,000 by Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., $100,000 by the Chicago Elevated Railway, $100,000 by the Middle West Utilities Company, $50,000 by the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad Company, $50,000 by the Mass Mining Company of Boston, and $50,000 by the Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank announced that its own subscription and that of its customers now total $4,000,000.

In urging savings banks to assist, Superintendent Richards, in his statement, says:

"It seems to me imperative, in order to make the Liberty Loan an unquestionable success, that the savings banks not only subscribe liberally but assist their depositors to subscribe and pay from future earnings, without drawing upon their savings.

"If the patriotic impulses of depositors should lead them to withdraw deposits in large sums, it would necessarily lead to the sale of securities held by savings banks and consequent depreciation in value. I have no doubt of the disposition of savings banks to bear their share of the burdens imposed upon all the financial institutions in the present emergency and to do their utmost. It is understood that the Federal Reserve Bank will assist the correspondents of savings banks to make loans to them at 3½ or 4 per cent. by rediscounting such loans at 3½ or 4 per cent. This department is ready to approve of any savings bank obtaining a loan in this manner to enable it to subscribe for bonds without depleting its cash resources. It will not only approve of the purchase of these bonds by any savings bank but will also approve of the sale of such of the bonds to depositors or patrons, upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

Legal Security for Loan.

"It is undoubtedly legal for a savings bank to lend on a demand note, secured by a Liberty bond as collateral, 90 per cent. of the market value of the bond pledged for such loan, and it may accept installment payments upon such loan in such amounts as it sees fit.

"It can also open special accounts with depositors with the understanding that when a depositor has a sufficient sum to his credit, it shall be exchanged for a Liberty bond, the sale being made at that time. In such a case the depositor would, of course, be entitled to such regular dividends upon his deposits as the savinks bank may declare.

"A third plan, which seems to be more generally acceptable, provides for the sale of a bond upon the installment plan, the bond not being, of course, delivered until fully paid for."

The teachers of Public School 24, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, have formed a Liberty Bond Club, and have subscribed for $2,000 under a plan by which each of the twenty teachers in the club will take a $100 bond at $5 a month.

A Masonic Liberty Loan Committee has been appointed by Thomas Penney, Grand Master of the New York jurisdiction, under which there are 225,000 members. The committee consists of William Sherer, Manager of the New York Clearing House; Samuel Nelson Sawyer, of Palmyra; Robert Judson Kenworthy, of Niles Smith of Oneonta; George J. Jackson, Arthur K. Kuhn and Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Thomas A. Edison gave out the following through the Liberty Loan Committee:

"Pay what it's worth to you to be an American citizen. Figure it coldbloodedly—if you are built that way. Consider what this country has meant to you, what it will mean to your children and to humanity in future generations. Then when you have thought over these things take pen in hand and do your bit for the Liberty Loan.

"The spirit of 1917 in America should be as the spirit of 1776 in the colonies. The highest to the lowest the uppermost idea should be how we can serve our common country. Some of us are going to make the supreme sacrifice of our lives on the battlefields of France and on the high seas. Some of us are working night and day to solve the scientific questions involved in conquering our German foes. Some of us are expected to do our bit on the farms or in the factories. There is a niche for almost all of us if we will but look for it with patriotic eyes.

"One thing is sure—the minimum service any of us can render to America and the democracy of the whole world is to buy Liberty Bonds. No Government in the history of the world ever asked money for a nobler purpose. To buy a bond is to pay the first premium on an insurance policy against the death of democracy, against brutal Prussian militarism, against future wars with their resultant deaths and sorrows and horrors."

Giving the Workers a Chance.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has advised its 25,000 employes to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, and has promised to aid them. Employes of the New York Life Insurance Company have already subscribed $400,000. John E. Matton, a boat builder of Cohoes, N. Y., has promised to give his men Christmas bonuses in Liberty bonds.

At a meeting of national bank Presidents held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, it was said that only 5 per cent. of the depositors in national banks in New York had subscribed to the loan.

Thirteen thousand employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company received copies of a Liberty Loan notice yesterday signed by President T. S. Williams, offering opportunity to invest in weekly payments. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday three bond plans open to its employes.

P. Lorillard Company, the officers and Directors of which have subscribed to $1,000,000 of the Liberty Loan, has made arrangements by which its 15,000 employes will be able to subscribe on a payment plan.

A Liberty Loan meeting of the Merchants' Association will be held on Friday at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, the large number of those who have promised to attend necessitating a change from the association's headquarters. Speakers will be Otto H. Kahn, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Thomas W. Lamont. The chief purpose will be to consider plans to aid employes in purchasing bonds.

The Mutual Investment Credit Union of the Postal Telegraph Company has announced that it has arranged to purchase Liberty Bonds for employes, to be paid for in installments.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Retail Merchants' Bond Committee yesterday that Franklin Simon & Co. had sold $250,000 worth of the bonds to its employes and the public. Notwithstanding the lowering skies, great crowds surrounded most of the department store booths yesterday, and the subsc

AUSTRIAN LOSSES ON CARSO TERRIFIC

Large Areas Occupied by Victorious Italians Are Littered Thickly with Enemy Dead.

MANY CANNON CAPTURED

Guns and Machine Guns Destroyed by Retreating Army—Prisoners to Date 23,681.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, May 29.—The great battle until now had proceeded in vehement sunlight which radiated from every stone of the rock-floored Carso in an oppression of painful heat. This was broken yesterday by a thunderstorm, and since then rain squalls have been drifting over the droughty front, where all that variety of work is proceeding which is the sequel to any great battle.

The Austrian counterattacks have been broken at various points, and here and there, as on the road leading east from San Giovanni toward Duino, the enemy's attacks have been repulsed. In the north the crest of Vodice has been bombarded and attacked futilely, and the Italians are pressing down the southern slope toward that high saddle which links it with Monte Santo.

The Franciscan monastery which crowns Monte Santo now lies in just such a slide of broken stone as Arras Cathedral. The Italians have been into it several times, but it appears now to be a No Man's Land, since nothing can live there under the fire which daily threshes its desolation. When I last saw it stormed saw Italian signallers wig-wagging to the valley below from the very terraces on which the monastery stands, and the infantry still lying below the wreck of its walls.

The crypt of the monastery church, which was built to commemorate an appearance of the Virgin, has been enlarged and adapted by the Austrians into a system of bombproof shelters, and it is believed that during the last bombardment, which spilled the remainder of the building on the entrances to the subterranean chambers, a certain number of Austrians were imprisoned among the tombs. Prisoners affirm this, and the Italian soldiers who crawled into the ruins and out again report having heard sounds indicating that these refugees among the graves were trying to dig their way out to the death that awaits them in the open air.

In Carso, apart from the business of consolidating the newly won ground, the chief work is burying the dead and taking stock of the booty. Everywhere there is evidence of the ghastly Austrian losses There are whole areas of ground over which the fight stamped its way southeast of Jamiano and Hudilog and along the battle ground parallel with Castagnevizza Road which are littered with bodies clad in that dull gray which is Austria's fighting color. There, for the first time during this offensive, one sees what was so common on the Somme—steel helmets of the enemy lying about, many smashed or drilled by bullets.

The Italian official communiqué has not enumerated all the guns and machine guns discovered which had been either put out of action by our fire or destroyed by the enemy at the last moment. One whole battery of heavy artillery was blown up by the Austrians near Selo. Observers of those southern positions, which command a view of the long coastwise road to Trieste remarked that for three days there had been a throng of traffic toward the rear, while the capture of several batteries intact, with gunners, revealed the fact that the Austrian artillery equipment in these parts includes prepared charges of guncotton for the destruction of guns.

Many battalions are identified, of which the only survivors are prisoners in our hands. They vary extraordinarily, running the gamut of every shade of temper from shattered men half insane after the terrors of the bombardment and assault to servile creatures, who have been searching for an opportunity to surrender for weeks. They seem to have spent the Winter acquiring the temperament of defeat.

Official Version of Latest Operations.

ROME, May 29.—The Italians in the Plava sector yesterday drove the Austro-Hungarian forces to the end of the valley east of Globna, says the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department. Since May 14, the statement adds, Austro-Hungarian prisoners taken on the Julian front number 23,681. The Italians also captured thirty-six guns, including thirteen of the heaviest calibre.

The text of the announcement follows:

On the Carso yesterday the enemy showed great activity with guns and trench mortars with the object of disturbing our work of strengthening our lines. An attack against our positions along the railway east of San Giovanni and Duino was repulsed by our artillery.

East of Gorizia last night and all of yesterday enemy guns of all calibres were engaged in throwing a heavy concentrated fire on Hill 126, south of Grazigna. The furious reply of our batteries many times dispersed enemy storming parties massing for assault in the advanced trenches.

The artillery activity in the Vodice area was not less violent against our positions on Hill 52. In the morning an attack in force by strong enemy parties against the summit of the hill was broken by the prompt action of our troops. Our infantry, overcoming the tenacious resistance of the enemy hidden in caves, made important progress on the southeastern slope of the hill and established themselves in these positions.

In the Plava sector we drove the enemy to the end of the valley east of Globna and captured about 100 prisoners.

The total number of prisoners captured on the Julian front since May 14 is 23,681, including 604 officers. The great quantity of material captured during the battle is being collected. We already have counted 36 guns, 13 of which are of heavy calibre, 148 machine guns, and 27 trench mortars. In addition we have taken a large quantity of rifles and war material of every description.

Vienna Now Claims 14,500 Captives.

VIENNA, May 29, (via London.)—The official communication from Austrian Headquarters issued today reads:

Eastern Theatre.—The enemy's artillery activity increased at many points along the front.

After a quiet Whitsunday the Isonzo battle was resumed yesterday for the third time. A new and large enemy attacking wave is now being directed against the heights of Vodice and Monte Santo. An Italian attack launched at noon against the north slope was preceded ov powerful artillery fire. It extended along the entire sector. During the afternoon it resulted many times in severe hand-to-hand fighting, which also raged during the night. Especially violent fighting occurred in the region of Hill 652. The entire extent of our front offered firm resistance to all the enemy's effort.

Northeast of Gorizia we took 200 prisoners from the Italians while repulsing a surprise attack launched by them.

South of Jamiano the enemy yesterday morning attacked our positions four times, losing, besides heavy casualties, fifteen officers and 800 men as prisoners. The number of prisoners brought in since the commencement of the tenth Isonzo battle amounts to 14,500 men.

From Carinthia to Tyrol there is nothing to report.

BERLIN EXPECTS RUSH ON RUMANIAN FRONT

Reports Increased Fighting at Various Points—Russian War-ship Raid on Turks.

BERLIN, May 29, (via London.)—An attack by Russian and Rumanian troops is expected, today's official report says. It reads:

Eastern Front: In several sectors of the front fighting activity has increased during the last few days. Russo-Rumanian attacks are expected.

PETROGRAD, May 29.—Russian sailors of the Russian Black Sea fleet yesterday made a landing at Chivi, to the east of Samsun, on the Anatolian coast, destroyed the Turkish post there and burned a store of grain and two large sailboats. Two other vessels were taken to Trebizond. The text of the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department says:

Caucasian Front: A Turkish attempt to approach our defenses south of Van was repulsed by our fire.

Our ships while cruising along the Anatolian coasts made a landing and destroyed the gendarmerie post at Chivi, east of Samsun, which was well provided with telephonic and telegraphic communications. They also burned a store of grain and two large sailing boats. Two others were taken to Trebizond.

Western (Russian) and Rumanian fronts: There were the usual fusillades yesterday. One of our airplanes while scouting was attacked by three enemy Fokker machines and fell in the enemy lines northeast of Fokshani, (Rumania.) The pilot and observer evidently were killed.

LIST OF 74 AMERICANS HELD AS WAR CAPTIVES

Washington Gives Out Names of All Seamen Known to be in Prison Camps.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A list of all known American prisoners of war in Germany, made public today by the State Department, contains the names of seventy-four men, all of whom were taken from merchant ships captured by German war vessels. Sixty-one of the prisoners are in a detention camp at Dulmen, one is at Rastatt, Bavaria; five at Karlsruhe, and seven at Havelberg.

Following are the persons with their addresses and their nearest relatives, where known:

At Dulmen.

ANDERSON, CHARLES, Mrs. F. A. Albaugh, Frederick Road, Baltimore.
BALLON, THOMAS, Mrs. M. White, 625 Mourcy Place, Norfolk, Va.
BOBART, CHARLES, Mrs. C. Shipley, 1,512 North Stiles Street, Baltimore.
BOULAIS, RANONA, care Oscar Boulais, Marie Villa, Quebec.
BOYKIN, EUGENE, William Reece, South Main Street, Anderson, S. C.
BOYLE, BARNEY, Detroit, Mich.
BREENE, J. WILLIAMS, John J. Breen, 103 Fulton Street, Boston.
BYRD, LOSTON, Mrs. M. Correll, 822 Twelfth Street, Roanoke, Va.
CARR, JOHN, Mrs. Mary Carr, Bray County, Dublin.
CARTER, FREDERICK, Thomas Turner, Newport News, Va.
CASKEY, EDWARD, Mrs. A. Caskey, 100 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
DURFEE, THOMAS, Teresa Durfee, 5 Union Court, Boston.
EASTER, LEWIS, 22 Roanoke Street, Seattle, Wash.
EARNHARDT, EVERETT, W. L. Earnhardt, 404 East Eleventh Street, Charlotte, N. C.
FERRY, ROSERY, Mrs. M. E. P. Carter, 58 Centre Street, Middletown.
FITZGERALD, William, 313 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City.
GERRITY, D., 231 South Sixth Street, Shomakin, P. Q., Canada.
GODSELL, CLIFFORD, R. L., Godsle, Appomattox, Va.
HANBURY, LEWIS, H. B. Hanbury, 307 Maple Avenue, Berkley, Norfolk, Va.
HARRINGTON, DENNIS J., Miss M. Harrington, 90 Cardigan Road, Leeds.
HENDREW, HENRY, Mrs. A. M. Hendrey, 210 Maple Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
LIPO, JAN, 616 Salbon Street, Baltimore.
McDONALD, EDWARD, Mrs. F. McDonald, Belle Grove, Draent, Mass.
MARTIN, EDWARD, Mrs. Martin, 327 South Chapel Street, Baltimore.
MARTIN, LEE, Bryan, Walton, Fla.
MASON, HARRY, Mrs. Schubert, 815 Barrey Street, Baltimore.
MASON, WALTER, Mrs. Schubert, 815 Barrey Street, Baltimore.
HOLLAND, MIKE, Mrs. Srady, Baltimore.
JOLLY, GEORGE, G. H. Jolly, Maro Insurance Company, New York.
LARCOMB, JAMES, Mrs. S. A. Godfrey, 14 Clinton Street, Chelsea, Mass.
McCARTHY, Thomas, A. H. May, Third and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.
McCULLEY, SAMUEL, T. O. McCulley, Box 110, Lewisburg, Ohio.
MILLER, JOHN, Rosie Miller, 1,826 Thames Street, Baltimore.
MITCHELL, J. LOUIS, Mrs. M. Mitchell, 410 Sea Chapel Street, Baltimore.
MOORE, THOMAS, Mrs. E. Elliott, 6 Arlington Street, Norfolk.
MORGAN, JOSEPH W., Mrs. M. L. Smith, 236 Randall Street, Pawtucket.
NAGLE, PAUL, G. J. Nagle, 44 Tappan Avenue, Belleville.
O'CONNOR, JOSEPH, Tim Chopper, 2,313 Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore.
O'CONNOR, PATRICK, 1,123 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Penn.
PARKER, WILLIAM, Mrs. L. M. Abbatt, Spencer, N. Y.
PENDRY, LESLIE, Mrs. N. Boswell, 4,811 Hilderman Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
PERKINS, WALTERS, M. F. Perkins, Lot, Ky.
PHILLIPS, PAUL, Mrs. M. Phillips, 151 South Fairoaks Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
REYNOLDS, ALLEN, Mrs. M. Rittenhouse, 632 Marietta Avenue, Lancaster, Penn.
ROGERS, BERNARD, A. F. L. Wilson, Ceres, Va.
ROGERS, HARRY, George Rogers, Babylon, L. I.
ROMP, —, Mrs. Rome, 428 Rose Street, New York.
SAMWALES, JAMES, 35 Church Street, Mobile.
SANTEE, ALBERT, Mrs. E. Barnett Dumbarton, Richmond, Va.
SAWYER, JOHN, Mrs. J. Sawyer, 305 Seminary Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
SMITH, ROBERT, Minna Smith, 2,700 Falt Avenue, Baltimore.
SMITH, WILLIAM, John F. Smith, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
SMITH, WILFRED, Mrs. M. Sheohard, 68 Spring Street, South Norwalk, Conn.
SORENSEN, ELMER, John Almerade, Philadelphia.
STONE, FRED, Thomas Liston, 810 Fourth Street, Washington.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Mrs. A. M. Whelpley, 68 Thayer Street, Jamestown, N. J.
TROUP, WALTERS, Mrs. Paul, 1,213 Thirty-fifth Street, Washington.
WALLACE, JESSE, Harry Wallace, Chesterfield, S. C.
WARREN, HOWARD, S. J. Warrenfelts, Meyersville, Md.
WHEATLEY, THOMAS, Mrs. Fetbing, 2,132 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore.
WILLIAMS, WIRTLON, G. T. Williams, 520 North Thirty-fourth Street, Richmond, Va.

At Rastatt.

DIXON, ALFRED. (No address.)

At Karlsruhe.

BROWN, JOHN, Hampton, Va.
DAVIES, JOHN, Columbus, Miss.
McKIM, ORVILLE, New York City.
SNYDER, Dr., 316 Nestwer, Norfolk.
ZABRISKIE, RICHARD, Englewood, N. J.

At Havelberg.

GOUOS, THEOPHIL, Brooklyn.
HEMPHIL, CHARLES, Brooklyn.
HENRY, HUBERT, Brooklyn.
HUMMEL, KARL, Neudorf, near Strassburg.
HUMMEL, KARL. (No address.)
RISSIL, ARTHUR E., New York.
SAWERY, GEORGE, New York.

TWO AMERICANS DIE AT FRONT

Canadian Officials Report Minnesota Boys Killed in Action.

OTTAWA, May 29.—The casualty list of the Canadian overseas forces issued tonight by the War Records Office includes the following names of Americans:

Killed—F. Johnston, Madison Lake, Minn.; B. C. Clarke, Ashby, Minn.
Missing—W. B. Leif, Lynn Center, Ill.

FRENCH TAKE POST IN VERDUN REGION

Small Advance North of Vacherauville Only Infantry Fighting of the Day.

BRITISH IN NUMEROUS RAIDS

Regions Devastated by Germans Being Rebuilt by the French—Trade Reviving.

PARIS, May 29.—The French have captured a German post north of Vacherauville in the Verdun region, according to an official announcement issued by the War Office this morning. Two German attacks in the region of Hurtebise, on the Aisne front, were repulsed. The Germans attacked after a violent bombardment. The statement says:

A violent bombardment late yesterday in the region of Hurtebise was followed by two German attacks, which were repulsed by our fire. Our positions were maintained in their entirety.

Patrol encounters occurred in Champagne, in the sectors south of Nauroy and Moronvilliers. Our batteries directed an effective fire on the defenses and railways of the enemy.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we captured a small German post north of Vacheraville and took prisoners. The night was calm everywhere else.

Seven German airplanes were brought down in aerial engagements by our pilots yesterday, and twelve others, seriously damaged, were compelled to land within the enemy lines.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

There is nothing to report during the course of the day except artillery fighting, sometimes violent, at the Massif of Moronvilliers and particularly on the Casque and the Teton.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, May 29.—The War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

Hostile raiding parties were driven off during the night southwest of Lens and west of Messines. We made successful raids north of Ploegsteert Wood.

The enemy's artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and on both banks of the Scarpe.

The communication issued this evening says:

We carried out a successful raid early this morning east of Reichebourg-L'Avoué, (northwest of La Bassée.)

Two German airplanes were brought down yesterday in air fighting. Six others were driven down out of control. Five of our airplanes are missing.

FRANCE RESTORING RECAPTURED AREAS

Trade Reviving, People's Morale Improving, and New Crops Already Beginning to Appear.

PARIS, May 29.—After two months of intensive work by the military and civil authorities in the district devastated by the recent German retreat a distinct improvement is beginning to be observable, says a semi-official statement today. The repair of the roads and the turning to useful account of everything not destroyed has contributed materially to changing the aspect of the ravaged country.

Even the morale of the people of the district has undergone an improvement. Civil life is gradually being resumed, trade is showing signs of revival, and there is a general reawakening of the agricultural and economic activities of the region.

The bringing in of seed for the farmers has permitted the planting of considerable tracts of land and the army has given assistance by lending the workers horses and harness for agricultural uses. In some parts of the devastated region the first signs of the new crops have already begun to show themselves in the soil. Mechanical tractors are giving marked aid and give promise of much further assistance next year.

All the market gardens of the region are planted, and within a month the inhabitants will be eating green vegetables grown on their own stricken fields.

FRENCH ATTACK REPULSED.

Berlin Says Opponents Failed in an Attempt Near Moronvilliers.

BERLIN, May 29, (via London.)—The repulse of French attacks in the Aisne and Champagne regions, notably one upon German trenches in the Moronvilliers district, and of advances of hostile reconnoitring parties along the front occupied by the British, is announced in today's Army Headquarters statement. The text reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery duel increased in violence in the Wytschaete sector yesterday. Along La Bassée Canal and in several districts on both sides of the Scarpe there were also lively artillery engagements. British reconnoitring advances at several places failed.

Front of the German Crown Prince. During the day there was only minor fighting activity. At night the French attempted surprise attacks near Hurtebise farm and near Vauclerc mill. These failed, thanks to the vigilance of the trench garrison.

A French attack against our new trenches on the eastern slope of the Poehlberg in Champagne was repulsed.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht.—There is nothing important to report.

THINK GERMANS PLAN ATTACK

Hague Rumors Based on Kaiser's Speech to Troops Near Laon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 29.—Rumors circulating in The Hague that the Germans are about to take the offensive on the western front appear to be based partly on repeated references in the latest German special correspondents' reports to the so-called partial offensive against the French in the Aisne sector and partly to the speech of the Kaiser to troops in the Laon sector. This speech, according to this morning's Tageblatt, ran as follows:

"Before us lies a decision which is near at hand. You will achieve this, as you have achieved all that has preceded it, for you remember that you are fighting for your children and grandchildren and the future of our whole Fatherland."

The Lokal-Anzeiger's special correspondent says the Kaiser announced that until the final full victory was achieved the empire would continue to fight on. The Cologne Gazette adds that the Kaiser said the French were fighting for the noble motive of freeing the country, but the British only to increase their own power.

According to the Tageblatt, the Kaiser's speech was partly drowned by the noise of numerous airplanes whirling about overhead guarding against possible raids by allied aviators.

SOCIALISTS URGED REVOLT.

Wuerttemberg Extremists Bolted When They Were Outvoted.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A considerable sentiment for revolution in the German Kingdom of Württemberg is reflected in news stories published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. An official dispatch today quoted that paper as saying on May 25 that a minority of the Social Democratic Party in the kingdom had bolted because the majority refused to advocate a revolution. The minority joined the Independent Democrats.

GERMAN TELLS RUSSIA ENGLAND IS HER ENEMY

Bernhard Says Gerard Told Him We Wouldn't Oppose Annexation in East.

AMSTERDAM, May 29, (via London.)—Georg Bernhard, in the Vossiche Zeitung, tries hard to prove to the Russians that England is really Russia's enemy and that an equally weakened Russia and Germany would best suit England's book. He continues:

"The United States has consistently supported England's standpoint. On various occasions we personally discussed peace aims in detail with Ambassador Gerard, the last time shortly before his departure. He emphasized to us, not once but repeatedly, that President Wilson felt the greatest interest in the restoration of Belgium, but that the United States would raise no objection to German annexation in the East."

Herr Bernhard advances the foregoing as clear proof of the complete indifference of Russia's allies to her interests and hopes that Russia will soon realize this fact. He adds:

"American financial interests are already getting their firm and octopus-like grip on Russia's economic body. Instead of developing the national popular economic system so ardently desired by Russians their country will soon be like a lemon squeezed dry by the Americans. It is Germany alone that can save Russia from such financial serfdom."

MERCIER REBUFFS GERMAN CATHOLICS

Says Reconciliation with Belgians Can Only Follow Contrition and Penance.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says a new movement by prominent Rhineland Catholics, ostensibly designed to renew relations between the German and Belgian Catholics, has brought forth the following declaration from Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium:

"Catholics over the frontier who have not found a single word of disapproval for those who slaughtered people in Belgium and shot down priests—these Catholics who for three years have looked on with folded arms at the martyrdom of a people—are now singing hymns of brotherliness, peace, and forgetfulness. But it is our duty to press for the restitution of violated rights, punishment for the guilty and for means to make a repetition impossible. If we did otherwise we would be sharing in the guilt for the misdeeds of our enemies.

"The hour for the exercise of mercy can only strike when wrong has been righted and when contrition is shown and penance is accepted."

JAPAN IS NEGOTIATING FOR LOANS TO ALLIES

May Arrest Our Gold Outflow by Buying British and French Securities Here.

TOKIO, May 29.—The heavy movement of gold from the United States to Japan was explained today by Kazue Shoda, Minister of Finance, as due principally to the fact that the indebtedness of Great Britain and France to Japan was being paid partly through America. M. Shoda revealed the fact that Japan was negotiating with Great Britain and France with the purpose of making war loans to them, while private Japanese concerns, including the Specie and Industrial Banks, were planning the purchase of British and French securities held in the United States. These operations will reduce the outflow of American gold and relieve the burden of Japan's accumulating supplies.

M. Shoda emphasized the fact that the trade balance was not an exact gauge of the situation, pointing out that Japan now had a yearly income of 300,000,000 yen (about $150,000,000) from abroad in the form of ocean freights, insurance, and remittances from Japanese in other countries. He also called attention to the fact that British discount restrictions made necessary the sending of specie to India in settlement of the importation yearly of cotton to the value of 200,000,000 yen.

Japan's store of holdings are increasing at the rate of about 67,000,000 yen monthly, M. Shoda estimated, the present total being about 938,000,000. Only 15,000,000 yen in gold has been imported from America since Jan. 1, he said.

The loans to be made to Britain and France will give important aid to the Entente, in the opinion of M. Shoda. He is hopeful that Japan's proposal to the United States to join the Chinese loan group and her suggestion that American capitalists cooperate with Japanese in China will be adopted.

"The Government is convinced," he said, "that the mutual interests of Japan and the United States would be served by co-operation in China, which would establish closer general financial relations and permit of adjustments in times of crisis."

WOULD SEIZE THESSALY.

Suggestion That Taking Harvest Fields Would Force King's Hand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYRIA, Monday, May 28, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The harvest is almost ready in the rich agricultural province of Thessaly. Barley may be reaped in a fortnight and corn in a month's time at the latest. The Athens Government has a decree ready for the requisitioning of the crops. Should the crops pass into the hands of the King he will be able to provide his army with rations of food for many months, and if despite its poor moral effect an effort were made to bring the army out of Peloponnesus that effort would not be completely nullified, as it would be today, by lack of provisions.

Further, Macedonia and all the islands liberated from Greece are fighting on our side. In previous years they have drawn their sustenance from the Thessaly harvests, and will be practically reduced to a foodless condition, bread being the staple food of the people. It is hardly necessary to say what will be the attitude of those portions of Greece which rallied to the allied cause if they remain wheatless while King Constantine, on the contrary, is allowed to create a reign of plenty in the territories still subject to him. Allied prestige and that of Venizelos would receive an almost mortal blow. Therefore, in authoritative circles here it is held essential that Thessaly should be occupied to insure possession of the crops.

Many deputations have passed back and forth to Saloniki and a system of peasant proprietorship has been drawn up by the Provisional Government to free the Thessalians from their present condition under the Royal Government of serfdom to a few wealthy proprietors.

The King is well aware of the importance of the harvest, and in conversation last week said he only asked for the harvest and between two and three months' delay, and then his situation might change in the Balkans. These words are not mere gossip. Knowledge of them comes from sure sources.

TURNS FROM GREEK KING.

Legation Secretary Here Goes Over to Venizelos Party.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—S. X. Constantinidi, First Secretary of the Greek Legation here, today presented his papers of resignation to the State Department and announced his allegiance to the forces of Venizelos. His action, because of his long connection with the Greek Foreign Office, gave the diplomatic corps a shock.

Mr. Constantinidi declared he had been discontented with being connected with King Constantine's Government ever since the United States declared war.

LOOKS TO AMERICA TO NULLIFY U-BOATS

Former Minister Nitti, of Prince of Udine's Mission, Tells of Italy's Solidarity with Allies.

NATION IN SPLENDID SHAPE

One of the Strongest Industrially, and Population Is Increasing Despite War Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Italy entered the war against Germany to fight for the same ideals which actuated the American people in their decision to align themselves against the Prussian autocracy, according to a comprehensive statement made today by Francisco Saverio Nitti, a former Minister of the Italian Cabinet, who came here as a member of Italy's war mission.

"Italy has not entered the war for any particular interest," he said today in an informal interview granted to the newspaper correspondents. "This is a war of ideals against greed. Italy could have remained neutral or joined the side that sought world domination. She did not do so for the same reasons that caused the United States to take arms against Germany.

"This is a war in which the work of all concerned must be absolutely the work of one for all and all for one. It is, therefore, necessary that as Italy is fighting to the best of her ability to uphold the common cause her allies should help her in her difficulties. The course the war has taken this year shows that the agreement between the Allies on every point is complete.

"It is necessary by destroying the submarine to preclude the possibility of Germany starving Europe. We have the strength to defeat the enemy on the battlefield, but we must deprive Germany of her only power of resistance, the submarine. We expect this from your friendship for the allied nations and from your splendidly great organization."

Mr. Nitti then took up the financial and economic conditions in his country.

"The deficit in Italy's finances," he said, "is due to the difficulties created by the war. Before the war began Italy was in a sound financial condition. The necessity of keeping under arms 4,000,000 men necessitated the importing of enormous quantities of cereals, coal, raw materials, and horses. This peculiar situation was created by the war and is not normal. As soon as the war is over the natural resources of Italy will be more than sufficient to make up the deficit in the national budget.

"Italy, industrially, is one of the strongest nations in the world at the present moment and is in a period of great industrial transformation. This development is not entirely dedicated to the production of war materials. For instance, some of her war plants after the restoration of peace will become dye factories. The great manufacturing enterprises in Liguria, Lombardy, and Piedmont are already preparing for the change, so that when the war ends Italy will enter the world competition in the products of peace.

"Italy holds a unique position in Europe. Her birthrate is very high even during the war, and this means that in spite of her heavy losses she will have sufficient men to attend to her own industrial, commercial, and agricultural needs, and a surplus to spare in the reconstruction of the countries of Europe."

A résumé of the Italian financial condition before the United States entered the war and the terms of the Government at Rome was made available today. Here are some of the figures given:

Italy had spent up to Dec. 31, 1916, $2,782,073,040 for the War Department and $156,198,335 for the navy. For the departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Colonies, Interior, and Treasury the expenditures amounted in the same period to $3,200,000,000.

Comparing the feature of the expenditures and the income of the nation, it was calculated that the income would be about $80,000,000 larger than the expenditures. This result was attained by the sound Italian finances, together with the imposition at that time of new taxes.

It was announced today that the Prince of Udine would address the Senate on Thursday. The Prince and other members of the mission visited the Senate the morning to watch the legislators at their work. They made a formal call upon Vice President Marshall.

The mission will leave Washington next Monday, on a trip through the South and Middle West, going first to Atlanta. Following is the itinerary announced by the State Department: Leave Washington Monday, June 4; Atlanta, June 5; Birmingham, June 5; New Orleans, June 6; Memphis, June 7; St. Louis, June 8; Burlington, Iowa, June 8; Chicago, June 9; Pittsburgh, June 11; Harrisburg, June 12; New York, June 12; Philadelphia, en route to Washington, after the visit in New York.

SANK AMERICAN SHIP AND ROBBED THE CREW

Germans Searched Captain and Sailors of the Schooner Rouss After They Took to Boats.

Captain Frederick L. Foote of the American schooner Margaret B. Rouss arrived yesterday at an American port with seven members of the crew of his vessel, which was torpedoed without warning on April 27 about forty-five miles off the coast of Monaco, on the Riviera. Captain Foote brought the first news of the sinking of the vessel. He said the crew of the German submarine behaved like pirates of the olden days and robbed him and his crew of every article they possessed when they were in the lifeboat.

"We left St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., on Feb. 4 for Genoa with a cargo of pitch pine," said Captain Foote. "All went well until just after 6 o'clock on the evening of April 27, when the schooner was about forty-five miles off Monte Carlo. Suddenly a torpedo struck the vessel on the starboard side amidships with terrific force and tore her planks open, letting the sea pour into the hold. We got the lifeboat launched safely, and had just clambered into it with what articles could easily be saved when a submarine appeared on the surface about half a mile away to starboard. A boat put off from her side with the commander, a junior officer, and four seamen, and pulled over to the Margaret B. Rouss, which did not sink quickly on account of being laden with lumber.

"After ordering me to stand by with the boat, the commander and his party went on board the schooner, where they spent two hours rummaging the cabins and storerooms, and filled their craft with all kinds of loot. Not content with that, the Germans came alongside our boat, and the sailors searched our clothes and took away everything we had, including money, tobacco, pipes, and food. They also carried away my sextant, compass, charts, and the ship's chronometer. Then they pulled back to the schooner, which was not sinking fast enough to please the commander, and put bombs in her hold which blew her up.

"After pulling for forty-five miles over a calm sea, we landed at the port of Monaco, and climbed up to Monte Carlo, where James Gordon Bennett and the Prince of Monaco took care of us and sent us home."

Mr. Margaret B. Rouss formerly was the Herbert Fuller, which was the scene of a marine tragedy in July, 1896, when Captain Nash, his wife, and the second mate, Bloomberg, were killed in their berths by Thomas Bram, the first mate. Bram was convicted in Boston and sentenced to life imprisonment.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK; SIX OF CREW DROWNED

All Patients Were Saved from the Dover Castle—British Tell of Loss of Two Other Vessels.

LONDON, May 29.—The British hospital ship Dover Castle has been torpedoed and sunk, it is announced officially. The British armed merchant cruiser Hilary also has been torpedoed and sunk, and a British destroyer has been sunk after a collision. The text of the announcement reads:

"His Majesty's hospital ship Dover Castle was torpedoed without warning at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday in the Mediterranean. At 8:30 she was again torpedoed and subsequently sank. The whole number of hospital patients and the hospital staff were safely transferred to other ships and the crew were also saved with the exception of six men who are missing and are feared to have been killed by the explosion.

"His Majesty's armed mercantile cruiser Hilary, Acting Captain F. W. Dean, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. Four men were killed by the explosion.

"One of His Majesty's torpedoboat destroyers has been in collision and sunk. There were no casualties.

The Dover Castle was a vessel of 8,271 tons and was 476 feet long. She was owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company of London and was built in 1904. The steamship Hilary was a Booth liner of 6,329 tons, 418 feet long, and was built in 1908.

2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

German Boarding Party Destroys One of Them with Bombs.

CORUNNA, Spain, May 29, (via Paris.)—The Norwegian ship Unita, of 3,000 tons, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine. Men from the submarine held up the Unita, boarded her, and destroyed her with bombs. The Captain and crew of twenty-four have reached Corunna.

CHRISTIANSAND, Norway, May 29, (via London.)—The Norwegian steamer Norway, of 1,477 tons, was sunk by gunfire on Saturday while on her way to her home port. The crew were rescued by a passing steamer.

APPOINTS ANDRASSY HUNGARIAN PREMIER

Emperor Charles Names Tisza's Liberal Rival to Succeed to His Post.

ZURICH, May 29, (via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—An official telegram from Budapest says that Emperor Charles has appointed Count Julius Andrassy Premier of Hungary.

AMSTERDAM, May 29, (via London.) The Volkszeitung of Cologne says that official confirmation of the report of Count Andrassy's appointment as Premier of Hungary is lacking.

There has been a vacancy in the Hungarian Premiership since May 23, when Count Stephen Tisza, Austria-Hungary's "Iron Man" and leader of the pro-German party, resigned his post. Differences with the throne over franchise reform measures were assigned as a reason for the resignation. Tisza's proposals were understood to be narrower in scope than those which the Emperor favors.

Count Andrassy, a former Premier and long one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition to Count Tisza's Ministry, is regarded as a Liberal of the advanced type. With Count Apponyi and other opposition leaders he participated in an agreement early in the war not to antagonize the Government's foreign policies, but last August the truce was broken, and the opposition has since been an active force in Hungarian politics, with differences regarding domestic policies accentuated.

CURB TURKEY, SAYS COLONEL

Asks Relief for Armenians Until War Sets Them Free.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Hardware Club, 253 Broadway, under the auspices of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, which was attended by many business men, H. J. La Flamme, the Secretary, read a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, expressing his sympathy for the war sufferers and urging the Colonel called for generous aid for the relief work among Armenians and Syrians until such time as armed forces should bring freedom from their oppressors. His letter read:

"Even to sensibilities shocked and stunned by the horrors of the last three years, reflection on the fearful fate of the Armenian and Syrian peoples in Bible Land must bring a new pang of pity and a fresh flood of indignation. The culminating outrage in a war waged with inhuman barbarity by those originally responsible for it has been committed on the Armenian and Syrian Christians by the Turks. The atrocities they have suffered are past description. They would be scarcely credible if told of an age of brutal savagery and as having been inflicted by a tribe of cannibals upon a bitterly hated foe. They seem absolutely unbelievable as having been inflicted upon a defenseless and loyal people by their own Government, with the full approval, if not the connivance of that Government's dominating allies and military masters, the rulers of Germany.

"I have every sympathy with your committee in the difficult task of securing adequate relief for these peoples whose sufferings constitute the tragedy of history. I wish you all success in your benevolent activity. I hope this nation will feel such indignation at these dreadful outrages upon the Armenians and Syrians as will lead us to help destroy that evil anachronism in the Turkish Government. Only when delivered from the rule of a Government so utterly unworthy of their allegiance will they obtain final relief. In this sense I, too, am working for Armenian and Syrian relief. In this kind of relief I trust the entire nation will soon be engaged up to the limit set by the necessities of the struggle and by our own capacity. Till such time as armed forces shall be able to deliver those who still suffer, your work of relief among the survivors of the massacres and deportations in Asiatic Turkey should receive the generous support of all in whose breasts there burns one spark of human feeling for those who have suffered such bitter wrong.

"For that growing multitude of refugees fleeing across the rapidly narrowing confines of the Turkish Empire in the Caucasus—down the Valley of the Euphrates and into lower Palestine and Egypt—most of them defenseless women and orphaned children, may the heart of the American beat with fervent indignation; and may our indignation and sympathy take practical shape in the actual work of relief. May our arm be strengthened to strike down the oppressor and to bring comfort to his victim."

Frank A. Horne, Chairman of the committee, presided. Dr. Clarence D. Ussher, one of the relief Commissioners, spoke of his recent experiences in two sieges at Van.

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RUSSIAN MISSION ON ITS WAY HERE

Continued from Page 1.

sia. He found local committees at work everywhere. At Irkutsk and Vladivostok Governors had been elected and they were controlling the situation ably.

"Russia's war aims are similar to America's," he went on. "As sister democracies, they are fighting hand-in-hand. I am going to America with complete diplomatic powers. I shall take up questions of munitions, supplies, and finance.

"I need scarcely emphasize our profound appreciation of America's help at the hour of the upbuilding of our democracy."

Among the members of the commission, which will sail for the United States on the Empress of Japan, on Friday, are General Ropp, who will be attached to the American Army; M. Lomonpoff, a railroad expert; M. Noritzky, representing the Finance Ministry; M. Sorodin, representing the Ministry of Agriculture, and M. Oranovsky, an artillery expert.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The names of several Russian publicists recently have been suggested to the State Department here as possible successors to George Bakhmeteff, as Russian Ambassador, and that of Professor Boris Bakmetieff was among the number. There has been no formal application, however, to afford the American Government an opportunity to express its opinion of the acceptability of any of the persons named.

It is understood that the Russian Embassy, which has been in the charge of Mr. Onou, counselor, since the voluntary retirement of Ambassador Bakhmeteff, also still is without official confirmation of the selection of a successor to fill the vacancy. The suggestion is made that Ambassador Bakmeteff probably is

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CHARGE NEGLECT OF SICK SAILORS

Patients on the Hospital Ship Solace Send a Round Robin to the Senate.

TELL OF BAD SANITATION

Senator Calder Reads Assertions That Men Were Needlessly Exposed to Infection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—An allegation that sick sailors aboard the United States hospital ship Solace were neglected was read into the Senate record yesterday by Senator Calder of New York. Mr. Calder read to the Senate a round robin, signed by more than thirty sailors who went aboard the ship as patients on May 18, saying that they were put to extreme hardships, and that, among other things, they were obliged to have blankets that were passed around indiscriminately from patients suffering from mumps, measles, and scarlet fever.

The charges embraced in the round robin aroused surprise in the Senate and elsewhere. Rear Admiral Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, said tonight that he had heard some days ago of the complaint, and that investigation had convinced him that the matter had been exaggerated. The surgeons aboard the Solace had been the pick of the navy, he said, and he hesitated to believe that conditions such as had been depicted in the round robin could have existed.

"We are investigating, of course, and will not stop until we have gone to the bottom of it," said Admiral Braisted. "Many times men who are quite ill conjure up imaginary wrongs. I don't say that this is the case with the men aboard the Solace. But I can say that we have every confidence in the picked officers who have charge of the Solace."

Senator Calder interrupted the debate on the food bill to bring up the round robin which, he said, he had received a few days ago. He urged that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs investigate fully the charges made by the "thirty-odd" signers, as he expressed it. He refrained from having their names read into the record, but they were available to the committee, to which the matter was referred without debate.

In bringing up the round robin, Senator Calder spoke of the action to investigate the accident aboard the Mongolia and the explosions of defective naval shells aboard the St. Paul and St. Louis.

"Many believe that the accident aboard the Mongolia was unpreventable," said the Senator. "Here is a matter which, I think, was preventable, and I ask the Senate to have it thoroughly investigated."

He then read the round robin as follows:

Sanitary conditions on board U. S. S. Solace, May 18-21, 1917:

1. When we were sent from our ships lying at different points of the fleet base we were compelled to carry our own baggage, with fevers ranging from 100 to 103 degrees.

2. Drinking water very scarce. I had three glasses while on board and some men had only one glass apiece. I might add that there was no ice water, and the water was very warm.

3. Dishes used by men sick with measles were washed in the lavatory, where vessels were standing around with germs of scarlet fever and mumps, which said germs were thrown in same receptacle used by men with measles. The dishes, forks, and knives were washed with toilet paper.

4. All food was served to men on one large platter, the motto of which was "Help yourself or go without."

5. Men who were very sick were compelled to sleep on the deck with blankets (two.) Many of these men had high fevers.

6. Blankets used by men with measles, mumps, and scarlet fever were piled up in one stack, and at night they were issued to the first ones who came for them. These blankets were not sterilized, and there were many risks taken by the men of transferring disease to one another.

7. Sick men unable to wash themselves went without for length of trip on U. S. S. Solace to the hospital at Norfolk.

Signed by men who experienced these conditions on the U. S. S. Solace.

The names of the "thirty-odd" signers followed.

"Now, here is a complaint of a condition which, if it actually existed, calls for the most thorough investigation," said Senator Calder. "Important as this food legislation is, I felt that I ought not wait another day before bringing the matter before the Senate. If, on investigation, the facts alleged are proved to be true, the severest punishment ought to be heaped on those responsible.

"Here the Government is asking men to enlist in the navy. If, at the very beginning, such a condition exists aboard one of our hospital ships as is charged, the Government must at once stamp it out. We must let our men know that they are to be adequately taken care of if they become ill."

The Senator explained later that his only reason for bringing the matter before the Senate was to make sure that throughout the war there would be no lack of the most expert treatment for enlisted men in the navy.

"I thought over this matter for a long time before I decided to bring it to the attention of the Senate," he said. "I did not want to be responsible for spreading any charges against those in charge of the Solace that might turn out to be untrue. At the same time, I considered that, to allow a condition of the kind to exist, if the charges were true, would be to wantonly discard the interests of our sailors.

"It may be that adequate explanation can be given for the charges that have been made in the round robin. I know nothing about them beyond the allegations of the thirty-odd men who have signed the complaint. I want the fullest investigation made and shall not let the matter drop until it is thoroughly sifted."

ISSUE TWO VERSIONS OF SIMS 'SPY' REPORT

Daniels's Story of Germans' Foreknowledge of Fleet's Coming Varies from Creel's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29. — Secretary Daniels tonight made public what he declared to be the entire information in the possession of the Navy Department regarding the statement made by authority of that department last week that Berlin had knowledge of the expedition of American destroyers to England four days before their arrival in European waters. Since the original announcement was made there has been considerable speculation as to how Berlin obtained its information. There is nothing in the report made by Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the American naval forces in European waters, to show how this information reached Berlin.

The original statement was issued last Friday afternoon by the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman. There is a discrepancy between that announcement and the statement which Secretary Daniels gave out tonight. The impression created by the original statement was that Germany knew the point to which the American destroyers were bound in time to mine the entrance to that port. The statement of last Friday said:

"Four days before the arrival of the American destroyer fleet abroad Berlin knew that the vessels were on the way and to what port they were going, according to advices yesterday from Rear Admiral Sims. He reports that he has positive information that Germany was thus informed in advance and sufficiently far in advance that the port of entrance of the destroyers was mined the day previous to their arrival. The department calls attention to this as proof that the German spy system is still at work in this country making imperative the need of secrecy in connection with our naval operations."

The facts made public by Secretary Daniels tonight take the form of quotations from a letter received by the Navy Department from Vice Admiral Sims. These quotations do not say "to what port they [the destroyers] were going." What Vice Admiral Sims did state was that there was a "report that their sailing appeared in Berlin newspapers about four days before their arrival."

Vice Admiral Sims did not state that the entrance to Queenstown Harbor was mined as a result of Germany's having received information that the destroyers were bound for that port. He merely wrote that "a field of mines was planted off the entrance to the port at which they arrived the day before the arrival took place," and that "these were the first mines planted in that vicinity during the previous three months."

The report from Vice Admiral Sims as now made public does not show whether the placing of these mines was a mere coincidence or whether they were placed there because Berlin had knowledge that the destroyers were going to that particular port.

The quotations from the Sims letter were given out by Mr. Daniels as follows:

"An interesting feature in connection with the arrival of the destroyers is the report that their sailing appeared in Berlin newspapers about four days before their arrival, and also that a field of mines was planted immediately off the entrance of the port at which they arrived the day before the arrival took place. These were the first mines planted in that vicinity during the previous three months.

"I am pleased to be able to report the excellent impression given by our offices, ships, and crew under their command. Our ships made no demands of consequence upon the facilities offered here, in spite of the length of their passage under adverse conditions. The commander, when questioned by the Admiral as to when his vessels would be ready for duty, reported that he should be ready that night, as soon as the ships were refueled. This was apparently a considerable surprise to the Admiralty, who then gave them four days before taking up active work. The vessels themselves caused a great deal of complimentary comment, and were found to be well equipped for their prospective duty.

"Speaking generally, the impression made by our officers and our ships has caused very favorable comment both here and in the Admiralty."

CENSORSHIP BILL DELAY.

Presented to Both Houses, but Action Is Deferred Until Later.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Administration Espionage bill, as finally agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees and including the newspaper censorship and export embargo sections, was presented for final passage today in both houses of Congress, but action was deferred until later.

PLANS TO KEEP US SUPREME IN FINANCE

Government Considers Closing Our Markets to Further Foreign Bond Issues.

BUSINESS TO BE STABILIZED

Country's Financial System to be Centralized by Admitting Other Banks to Federal Reserve.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—To enable the United States to retain its present supremacy in international finance throughout the war—an aim with which the Entente Powers are understood to be in full accord—and to emerge in a strong financial condition afterward, officials have in mind the enforcement of a program the salient features of which are:

The virtual closing of American money markets to further foreign Government bond issues throughout the war;

The stabilizing of business conditions, so far as possible, by the contemplated international purchasing board;

Centralization of the country's financial system by the addition to the Federal Reserve system of thousands of strong trust companies and State banks at present nonmembers.

Virtually all financial plans of the Government, including the flotation of the Liberty Loan and the program of financing the Entente Governments as well as the efforts to continue the country's present prosperity, are made with these features in mind.

Closing of the money markets here to further issues of foreign government bonds is regarded as imperative if the Government is to remain master of the financial situation. To this end it is understood that the Government will notify bankers contemplating the underwriting of foreign bonds of its disapproval. The investment market, so far as the Government can control it, is not to be disturbed by outside bond issues, for the big proportion of America's savings, it is felt, will be needed to finance the part America will play in the war.

Co-operating with the United States in this respect, Great Britain changed its plans upon America's entrance into the war to issue $200,000,000 in bonds here, secured by Canadian Pacific securities. Arrangements for raising this money had progressed to a point where virtually all details had been decided upon when the United States entered the war. The plans were then canceled and Great Britain borrowed what funds she needed from the American Treasury instead.

In line with this policy the Government may find it necessary to induce the Government of Cuba to accept a loan of $30,000,000 instead of raising this amount, as contemplated, by floating a bond issue here. The little republic estimates her needs at this sum, but is prosperous and does not wish to be put in the light of asking the United States for financial aid. Overtures toward making the loan, it is understood, have been made informally by this Government.

Should this Government request Cuba to accept a loan the transaction would stand in a class by itself, as all loans made up to this time have been upon application of the Government needing the money.

A definite program of financing for the Entente Governments is being considered for June by Treasury officials, but so far has not taken concrete form. It is understood that a loan may be made to Serbia next month in addition to other allies.

Stabilization of business conditions is regarded as essential by Treasury officials in order to permit the country to remain in a strong financial position. This, it is thought, will be helped greatly by the inauguration of the contemplated Purchasing Commission for the Allies and this Government, so far as its military and naval needs are concerned.

With a commission spending as much as $10,000,000,000 a year—the estimated extent of the proposed commission's purchasing powers—it is felt that virtually all lines of industry whose efforts contribute toward winning the war would be assured of steady employment at a fair profit, and that producers in all lines would not run the risk of fluctuating markets. A certain amount of fluctuation is regarded as desirable, and this, it is believed, would result from the operation of the law of supply and demand.

At the same time, with the commission operating at full power, producers would be enabled to estimated their requirements in raw material at a fairly stationary figure, it is thought, and would not run the hazard of purchasing at high prices to face a falling market a few weeks later. The element of doubt as to market values a month or several months ahead, it is thought, would be largely eliminated by the full operation of the plan. Under the plan every industry contributing toward the ultimate victory would be kept going at capacity on a secure basis, labor would be fully and profitably employed, and output would be fully sold.

Centralization of all the country's finances in the Federal Reserve system is bound to come within a short time, officials believe. Each day brings new assurances to the Federal Reserve Board of the desire of State banks and trust companies to join the system upon the passage of amendments to the Reserve act pending before Congress. With virtually all the country's banks in the system, it is thought that the finances of the country will be mobilized and made efficient for the working of the national purpose to an extent hardly attained in any of the other countries now at war.

The Reserve Banks virtually will have absolute control, under the Secretary of the Treasury, of the redeposit among the banks of the country of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan. The board and Secretary McAdoo have not confined redeposits to member banks of the reserve system, but have placed all banks of the country, member and non-member, upon virtually the same footing.

Announcement of the technical details of the basis for redistribution of the loan's proceeds among the banks was made tonight by the Treasury in a circular addressed to all banks of the country.

REFORM TO FOLLOW MONGOLIA TRAGEDY

Continued from Page 1.

lished that it was the bursting mouth cups that caused the deaths. On this point the testimony of Lieutenant Seymour was quoted as follows:

"Further investigation showed me that the disastrous firing occurred from No. 3 gun, situated in the centre line of the after part of the ship. For all six-inch guns on the Mongolia the ammunition used is separate, having a shell and a cartridge case which contains the powder. The accident was caused by fragments of the brass cup which is put in the mouth of the cartridge case. In this particular instance No. 3 gun caused the disastrous firing.

"The brass cup broke into fragments when the gun was fired and it was carried outside the gun apparently maintaining a rotary motion which had been given it by the rifling of the gun. This centrifugal force which had been imparted to the fragments was sufficient to carry them out at right angles to the gun a distance of about 175 feet. One fragment, about 6 inches by 2 inches, penetrated the left side of one of the nurses, killing her instantly, and another fragment, about ¾ inch by ½ inch, penetrated the left temple of the other girl, killing her instantly. The third girl was injured apparently with slight flesh wounds in the left arm and left thigh, and was taken to the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"These women, in company with forty or fifty others, were all sitting in their deck chairs, approximately 175 feet forward of the gun, this deck being about sixteen feet above the gun platform of the gun that caused the fatality. One of the fragments hit the after rail of the boat deck, and I am certain that this is the fragment that caused one of the deaths. A line through the mark left on the rail by this fragment and through the point where the girl was sitting runs in a direction at right angles to the direction of the bearing of the target which was fired at, which was one point forward of the port beam. This line also passes through a point approximately fifteen feet in front of the muzzle of the gun."

The testimony of Lieutenant Seymour also eliminated the theory that the accident was due to tampering of any kind. The shells were put into each gun over night, the charges being kept in the ready magazine chest. Two men were on watch at each gun continuously, standing a watch in three. The ready magazines were under observation, and the guards were all armed with revolvers. No one, not even a member of the crew, was allowed within fifteen feet of any gun. Lieutenant Seymour also testified as to the experience of the men. All were trained gunners, fresh from practice in the South.

Lieut. Commander Ferguson, asked as to the stability of the powder, stated that in all his experience with the brass mouth cups the Mongolia accident was the second that had ever come to his knowledge.

Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance supplemented the report with the following statement tonight:

"The shells on the Mongolia were a new lot, thoroughly overhauled since the accident with St. Louis ammunition, and placed on board shortly before her departure.

"The ammunition for guns of the six-inch calibre is too heavy to permit the loading of the gun with the powder and shell made up in one unit, as in the case of cartridges for a rifle or pistol. In the operation of loading the gun, the shell weighing about 105 pounds is first, by itself, shoved home into the bore of the gun; after this, a brass cartridge, containing the powder charge and primer, is inserted in the gun.

"One of the special considerations in handling powder is that of sealing it in such a manner that it cannot absorb the slightest bit of moisture. If it does, its ballistics are changed, its keeping qualities are impaired, and the shell will not go the distance designed. To hermetically seal this brass cartridge case, a brass mouth cup is provided, which makes a tight fit, and is driven by a mallet into the mouth of the case. This makes a moisture proof joint.

"When the gun is fired, the shell, followed by the brass cup, is expelled from the muzzle. The brass cup sometimes remains whole and sometimes does not. But it, or its pieces, are always expelled some distance from the muzzle of the gun. The fact that these pieces or the cup itself might return on board has not been seriously considered, because this type of ammunition has been fired constantly in the naval service for at least twenty years without such an occurrence in this or other navies, so far as is known.

"This method of sealing the cartridge cases has been used in the navy for twenty years, and that such an accident as this could occur had not even been considered by ordnance experts. This brass cup was adopted after extensive researches and found to answer the purpose for which intended.

"It is known that the practice of certain foreign navies is to use a zinc mouth cup where we use a brass mouth cup. However, we have experimented with the zinc mouth cup and have found it not as suitable as the brass."

EMERSON ANSWERS MANN.

Charges Involving McAdoo's Son and Capitalist's Yacht Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Linthicum of Maryland has inserted in the Congressional Record a letter from Henry W. Williams, legal representative of Captain Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, denying an allegation that Francis H. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury's son, who married a stepdaughter of Captain Emerson, had obtained command of Captain Emerson's yacht after it had been turned over to the Government for war purposes under a stipulation that it was not to do service outside of Chespeake Bay.

In the House Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, recently asked if it were true that Secretary McAdoo's son was to have "a fat job, out of danger," and criticised the alleged stipulation of Captain Emerson in turning over his yacht to the Government. It was said today that Representative Mann had retracted his statement, but nothing could be learned that bore out this assertion.

According to the story told, Mr. Williams came to Washington last week and consulted Representative Linthicum, who took up the matter with Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, and Mr. Mann. An agreement was reached by which Mr. Linthicum got an opportunity to explain the case publicly to the House.

Mr. Williams's letter was read from the clerk's desk and inserted in the Congressional Record. The letter states in part:

"The Government asked Captain Emerson some time since whether he was willing to sell or charter his yacht to the United States, and this he was unwilling to do for any valuable consideration, but when the question came up of giving the Government free use of the yacht for the term of the war, he expressed himself entirely willing to take that course, provided the yacht should be assigned to the Fifth Naval District. His purpose in requesting such assignment was that the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston districts seemed to be fully supplied with patrol boats of that character, and therefore it seemed to him well that as there were very few yachts adapted to the purpose within this district that his yacht should be assigned thereto.

"The suggestion of Mr. Mann that the tender was upon condition that the yacht should only be used in the Chesapeake Bay is entirely untrue, since the first district not only includes the Chesapeake Bay, but includes 200 miles, more or less, of the Atlantic Coast, including the coast of Cape Hatteras and other dangerous points.

"The suggestion that also Francis H. McAdoo, the son of the Secretary of the Treasury, is in command of this boat is without any foundation. McAdoo is enrolled as a sailor.

"Captain Emerson also feels that it is only fair to state in regard to McAdoo that his enrollment was purely voluntary on his part, he being a married man with wife and child dependent upon him."

King and Queen Visit Hospital.

LONDON, May 29.—King George and Queen Mary today inspected the hospital for British officers established by the American Women's War Relief Fund.

STORE CLOSED TO-DAY—MEMORIAL DAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Thursday

Separate Skirts

For Women and Misses

No Credits *No Exchanges*

124 Wool Skirts

Of novelty wool plaids, white, navy or black serge, also of London shrunk white Flannel. **5.00** *Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50*

94 Silk Sport Skirts

Of Khaki Cool silk, Pussy Willow silk, Taffeta silk or satin, in plain colors, sport figures and stripes **10.00** *Heretofore $18.50 to $25.00*

On Sale Separate Skirt Shop—Fourth Floor

Greatest of all Sales SKIRTS and WAISTS

For Sport and Dress Wear

To Fit Women of All Sizes

27 to 45 Waistband—34 to 58 bust measure.

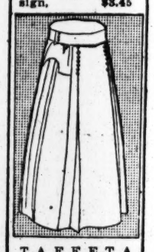
Now offered by

Lane Bryant

At prices that will astonish the most economical and thrifty buyer!

TAILORED WAIST of silk pongee, all sizes, $3.75
PLAITED SKIRT of French wool challie in various designs, $6.95

DRESSY WAIST of crepe de chine in exclusive design, $3.45



TAFFETA SKIRT, becoming to all figures, $10.75

Never before has such a collection of skirts and blouses been offered at such low prices, considering the high grade workmanship and materials. The illustrations shown give but a faint idea of the variety of styles we are offering in this sale.

WAISTS.
About 550 in All
MATERIALS — Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped taffeta and pussy willow.
COLORS — White, Flesh, Navy, Black, Brown and Gold, Plain and Fancy Stripes.
PRICE RANGE—$1.25, $1.95, $2.45, $3.45, $4.95, $6.95 to $19.50.

SKIRTS.
375 to select from
MATERIALS — Cotton gabardine and corduroy, piques, linen, wool voiles, serges, French wool challies and other wool novelties, striped taffeta and satins.
COLORS — Black, Navy, White, Cream, Plain and Roman Stripes.
PRICE RANGE—$2.65, $3.50, $5.00, $6.95 to $14.75.

HOW WE CAN OFFER THESE VALUES.

We DID NOT buy out a manufacturer's sample line, nor left over stocks *(reasons often given)*. You may know that Lane Bryant is the largest manufacturing retailer of Ladies' Apparel. These skirts and waists were made up in our own workrooms from short ends of high-grade materials used for the making of our best gowns, coats, and suits. The material costs more than what we ask for them already made up.

APPAREL for STOUT WOMEN

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Negligees, Underwear, are also offered at great reductions.

21-23 W. 38th St. Lane Bryant Just off 5th Ave.

LINEN WAIST of finest quality at $1.95
SPORT SKIRT of superior quality cotton gabardine, well tailored, at $6.50

WAIST, of figured voile, in various colors, also in black and white stripe, at $2.45

SKIRT, of white corduroy velvet, at $5.00

TIFFANY & Co.

WATCHES AND WRIST WATCHES
PLAIN AND JEWELED

B. Altman & Co.

Women's
One-piece Crepe de Chine
Dresses

(all silk) in white, light blue and flesh color (sizes 34 to 44) will be placed on sale to-morrow (Thursday) extraordinarily priced at

$14.75

Another Special Sale
of
Women's Tailor-made Suits

presenting unprecedented values at $19.00

will commence to-morrow (Thursday)

Included in this offering are Suits in sizes 46 and 48, for stout figures.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses and Suits (Third Floor)

A Clearance Sale of
Women's Pumps

to commence to-morrow (Thursday)

will comprise a number of desirable models (in broken sizes) taken from stock and reduced to

$3.75 & $4.75 per pair

The assortments are especially good in sizes 2½ to 5.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

All Sales Final **PAUL BERNARD** All Sales Final
The Women's Shop for Values
22 EAST 34TH ST. ACROSS THE STREET FROM ALTMAN'S

A Great $10 Sale

Values Most Extraordinary

105 Suits
135 Coats
160 Silk Dresses
10.00

All garments selected from our regular stock of high class apparel for present and Summer wear.

Regular Suit Prices Were Up to $45.00
Regular Dress Prices Were Up to $29.50
Regular Coat Prices Were Up to $25.00

WORK LAGS AT YARD FOR WOODEN SHIPS

Only 125 Men, Instead of the Expected Thousand, Are Employed There.

NO TIMBER FOR THE HULLS

Three Ways Begun by Foundation Company, but No Sign of Promised Pattern Vessels.

Outlined against a leaden background at the water's edge on the made land still known as the New Jersey meadows, stand a group of piles. Over them swarm, during working hours, a force of about 125 men, and they work to the intermittent pounding of two pile drivers. Behind the piles is a small group of wooden sheds, and further along at the side of a one-track railroad line, a spur of the main-line tracks stretching over the meadows, are piled 15,000 feet of logs. These are the visible evidences of the shipbuilding plant at which the Foundation Company has proposed to construct a part of the fleet of wooden vessels that is to ply across the Atlantic, taking food and ammunitions to the Allies in defiance of the German submarines.

It may be that the comparative lack of promised activity is testimony to the opinion of Major Gen. George W. Goethals that steel vessels, and not those of wood, are needed for effective Atlantic service. Those who were in charge at the ship-yards-to-be yesterday were not prepared to discuss this question. Their orders were to get ready for the building of the company's part of the fleet, leaving the question of actual building to the "Broadway office."

It is a considerable walk across sandy ground to the place where the wooden vessels are to be built. On one side of the newly leased site is to be erected a plant for an automobile company and on the other side is a high railroad embankment. No guard was in evidence.

Three of the ways upon which the keels of the vessels are to be laid have been started. Two of these have been pointed with the cross pieces, and from the shore end present an appearance of completion. Work on the third is under way, and there is evidence that the work on the next is about to begin.

According to the plan given out by the company on the last of April, ten of these ways, were to be constructed, and it was said at the site that so far as the force employed there was concerned the order stood. Those already in the process of making showed that the vessels placed upon them could be of the size originally announced, 290 feet long and 46 feet beam.

The statement of General Goethals that "the birds are still nesting" in the trees that are to make the wooden vessels may be true as far as appearances at the site of the Jersey plant are concerned. Outside of the piles that are being driven into the ground, the cross timbers and the piles beside the railroad track there is not a piece of shipbuilding timber in sight. If those at the plant yesterday knew when the first consignment of timbers for the actual shipbuilding operations was to arrive they kept the knowledge to themselves. The men now at work there are not ship carpenters. They are day laborers and dock builders.

"You will have to go to the company's office for information," said one man, who was apparently in authority. "We are working under orders, and just now the orders are to build the ways."

One incident might serve to throw light upon a possible change in plan since the company announced that the last of May would see the first keel put down, and a thousand men would begin work on the first of June "as if at the firing of a starting gun." There are not a quarter of that first thousand at work now, with the end of the month in sight. Just before the gangs stopped work for the day one of the foremen approached the small wooden office. He held a short conference with one of the officials, and as he walked off the latter called to him that there would be no work on Decoration Day. So the need of haste in building the fleet that is to defy the submarine is apparently not as great as had been supposed.

As evidence that the Government had not withdrawn its order to the company it was pointed out with considerable pride by one of the officials that there had already been a Government auditor and an inspector on the job. Government interest apparently began and ended there.

Franklin Remington, President of the Foundation Company, adhered to his determination not to discuss the Government shipbuilding contract. He said that all information in connection with the building of the wooden fleet must come from Washington. When told that a reporter from THE TIMES had inspected the plant he laughed and said that he guessed the reporter had seen all there was to be seen.

"The situation is now so complicated that I do not want to talk about it," he said.

"But you will recall the announcement said that the actual building of the first and pattern ship would begin by the last of May?" he was reminded.

"Yes," he said, "I remember there was something like that. It don't look as if there was much chance of that, does it?"

"There were to have been a thousand men at work," he was also reminded.

"Well, you have seen all there was to be seen down there," was the reply.

STEEL FREIGHTERS LAUNCHED.

Two Ships to be Taken Over by the Shipping Board.

Two steel freight steamers were launched at Mariners' Harbor, S. I., yesterday, one of 7,500 net tonnage and the other of 3,500 tons. Built for foreign commerce, they are to be taken over by the United States Shipping Board.

The larger of the boats was built by the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation. It is the first of six standard ships to be built by that concern, the second of which will be launched in a few weeks. These boats are standardized from mast to keel. The vessel was launched at 2:45 o'clock, in the presence of 2,000 persons. Mrs. José Marrinon, wife of the head of the corporation, christened her the Scandinavic. She was built for a Norwegian firm. Her cost was $800,000, but at the present values of bottoms shipping men estimated her worth at $2,000,000. She will be ready for sea on July 15, when, it is understood, the Shipping Board will take her over.

The second ship was launched from the plant of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company. She was the second of six boats ordered for the Cunard Line, the first having been launched a few weeks ago. The vessel was christened Warplane by Miss Julia Davison, daughter of the President of the company. It is understood that the entire six boats of the fleet being built for the Cunard Line will also be taken over by the Shipping Board.

QUAKERS TO WORK BEHIND FIRING LINE

Their Part in War Will Be to Rehabilitate Devastated Territory.

500 WILL GO TO FRANCE

Unit of Men and Women Will Be Taught Reconstruction Work at Haverford College.

Although they will neither take up arms or make ammunition or participate in any way in the destructive aspects of warfare, the Quakers assembled at the meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, at the Friends Meeting House at Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place, decided yesterday to organize a unit of 500 Quakers to go abroad and assist their French and English brethren in restoring devastated homes behind the fighting line in France. As the German lines retire, the Quakers intend to reclaim the ruined territory, bit by bit; build great numbers of portable houses, and provide food, shelter, and clothing to the returning refugees.

The committee appointed to organize the American Quaker unit consists of Professor Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College, Dr. Leroy Mercer of Swarthmore College, and Vincent D. Nicholson of this city. The men and women who volunteer for this unit will begin training at once at Haverford, where they will be taught how to build houses, restore streets, and make devastated villages fit for habitation. As soon as the unit is ready for its work it will be sent to France under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

The Friends are also sending four young women to Russia to assist a group of English Friends in providing for the needs of Polish refugees who are now overrunning Southern Russia.

The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends at 144 East Twentieth Street came to a close yesterday, but the liberal Quakers' yearly meeting at the Rutherford Place house will continue until Thursday. At the final session of the orthodox group the attention of the Friends was called again to the fact while they were exempt from military service they were still liable to call for any other service, including the manufacture of munitions.

"I don't want the impression to go forth," declared L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the meeting, "that we are scott free. We may be called upon to make munitions or tote shells, to which we would of course be compelled to raise a conscientious objection."

It was agreed at the meeting that the Quakers would have to decline to perform any service in connection with the making or carrying of munitions. It was also made clear that the Friends had no intention of barring men of military age from their society, if the applicants proved they were not seeking admission merely to avoid military service, and revealed a firm and conscientious belief in Quaker principles.

Secretary Wood, advising the Friends on the subject of registration, declared that it was, of course, a matter of individual conscience, but that the most effective and expedient way would be for Friends to state clearly in their blanks that they were members of the Society of Friends, and that they were conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms.

An epistle was sent to the London Friends, which read as follows:

"We, who are called pacifists, are often taunted with having no patriotism, no fighting blood in us. Let us show the world what patriotism is by striving night and day through suffering and persecution if need be, but ever cheerfully, as all good fighters must. Let us create about us an atmosphere of steadfast courage and good-will. Let us not leave a stone unturned or a life that is not consecrated to His divine will."

A statistical report read at the meeting showed that the membership of the Religious Society of Friends has been increasing steadily during the last three years, and especially within the last year. The present membership is now 125,000.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES MOUNTING RAPIDLY

Totals $1,600,000,000 Thus Far in Fiscal Year—Big Increase Shown in Revenues.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Government's expenditures for the fiscal year so far reached $1,600,000,000 today, more than $900,000,000 in excess of last year's expenditures up to the present date, and a new high record in American history.

The chief item of the increase—$607,500,000—was for the purchase of the obligations of foreign Governments in exchange for loans advanced to the Allies. The sum does not represent by approximately $140,000,000, the total amount authorized in loans. An increase of $245,000,000 in the ordinary disbursements of the Government, chiefly due to military and naval needs, also is recorded, and another item which helps to swell the grand total of expenditures was the payment of $25,000,000 for purchase of the Danish West Indies.

Ordinary receipts also show an increase of more than one-third over last year, the total to date being $818,000,000. The chief item of increase is the income tax, payment so far this year having reached the total of $155,000,000, as compared with $28,000,000 last year. Income tax receipts, paid earlier this year than usual, are at the present time flowing into the Treasury at the rate of nearly $4,500,000 a day. They have reached a total of nearly $100,000,000 this month, as compared with less than $5,000,000 last May.

Customs duties show an increase of approximately $15,000,000 for the year, and internal revenue taxes on whisky, beer, and tobacco have increased $45,000,000, of which nearly $20,000,000 was during May.

Another item of increase was the receipts from Panama Canal tolls. This increased from $2,500,000 last year, to $5,400,000 so far this year.

ACCUSED OF STOCK FRAUD.

Dr. H. F. Clarke and His Son, of the Kent Motor Co., Arrested.

Frederick H. Clarke, President of the Kent Motor Corporation, and his father, Dr. Henry F. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation, were arrested yesterday in Newark as a result of a stormy hearing before Bankruptcy Referee Charles M. Mason. The bankruptcy proceeding was brought to show that the corporation, which is incorporated in New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, had floated $2,000,000 worth of stock with practically no assets. The concern has a plant in Belleville, N. J.

The Clarkes were arrested on a warrant sworn out by Archibald A. Palmer of Manhattan, attorney for the creditors of New York and Delaware. United States Commissioner John A. Matthews held them each in $7,500 bail for examination. The Clarkes were charged with sending circulars through the mails to promote the sale of stock with intent to defraud. The defendants refused to discuss the charge. The son said that he is a member of the bar of New York and Massachusetts and is in good standing.

MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting 5½%

The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.

Payment Guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

GEORGE A. HURD, President

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street

HAIR

Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for Its Preservation.

RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.

OSS OF HAIR

Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhœa and the Quartz Lamp Treatment.

RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.

Illustrated. 4th Bookstores, $1.50.

W. R. Jenkins, Pubs., 48 St. & 6 Aves.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered July 1st

Clearing Misses' Dresses

Decided Reductions

Extraordinary Values for Tomorrow's Selling

At $15.00
Formerly up to $39.50
Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and Georgette Dresses; street and afternoon effects; wanted colors.

At $19.50
Formerly up to $39.50
Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse and Pongee Dresses; smart street and afternoon styles.

At $29.50
Formerly up to $49.50
Georgette, Taffeta, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine and Khaki-kool Dresses.

At $35.00
Formerly up to $50.00
Georgette, Charmeuse, Taffeta, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Georgette and Taffeta combinations.

At $39.50
Formerly up to $59.00
Charmeuse and Georgette; also Taffeta and Georgette combinations.

At $45.00
Formerly up to $65.00
Georgettes in street, afternoon and evening effects; handsome smart styles.

Third Floor.

Women's Wool Jersey Suits
Remarkable Values at
$12.75
Fine quality wool Jersey in sports models, with belted coats; in newest colorings.

Women's Silk Jersey Suits
Made to Sell for $39.50.
$19.50
Silk Jersey Suits. Extremely smart models in most fashionable shades.

Women's Tweed Coats
Full flaring, belted model in excellent quality Tweed; practical and smart for street, touring or motoring wear. Specially priced $10.75
Third Floor.

A Special Purchase

Women's Smart Tub Dresses

Exceptional Values At

$5.95, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $14.50

Ginghams, voiles and linens; a variety of smart models, in every wanted color. Included are new one-piece, two-piece, shirtwaist and sport dresses in styles ranging from the simple to the quite effective.
Third Floor.

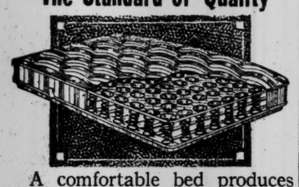
Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters
Coat models with sashes or belts, and the newest collar effects. In smartest sport colors.....Special $5.95
Third Floor.

Women's Colored Kidskin Pumps and Colonials
Formerly $6.50 and $7.00.....$4.95
Clearance of styles that will not be continued this season.

White Sport Oxfords
Fine white canvas, with rubber soles and heels.....$4.50

Patent Leather Pumps
Hand-turned Pumps with high arched Louis XVI. heels.....$5.50
Second Floor.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality



A comfortable bed produces sound sleep and perfect rest. **"Hall's" Pure Horse Hair Mattresses & Box Springs** combine to make the best of beds. You should know all about these articles of furnishing which mean so much to health and comfort. There is a vast difference in bedding which is not apparent on the surface. We manufacture all our goods and want to show you the materials which we put into them and how they are made.
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

Crocker
Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.
Mourning House 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
Boston, Copley Sq.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
Jewelers and Importers
38 West 34th St., First Floor Above Store
Our wedding rings for June are in 18 and 22-K gold, and in platinum plain, or decorated with diamonds. For wedding presents we have an endless variety of bracelet watches, diamonds, pearls, French clocks, and silverware of all the best at most reasonable prices.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sale

Beginning Thursday, May 31st

Women's and Misses' Tailored, Sports and Silk Suits, Coats and Capes, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Blouses, Skirts and Millinery

At Extreme Price Reductions

225 Women's High Cost Afternoon and Street Dresses

This season's most fashionable and exclusive models.

A comprehensive collection of Women's Highest Cost Dresses of superior Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Taffeta, Marquisette, Laces and Nets

Formerly Sold to 65.00 28.00

Women's Custom Tailored

Navy Blue Serge Suits

Consisting of new and exclusive plain-tailored, belted and pleated models of superior navy blue men's wear serge, smartly tailored and lined.

Special 25.00

125 High Class Sports Suits

Women's Superior Tailored Suits, belt models of novelty Ratine, in attractive colors. *Extraordinary Value* 16.50

Women's Capes—Greatly Reduced

This season's most distinctive Outer-garment, of serge, gabardine and tricotine, in navy, tan, grey, gold or green; richly lined in plain and polka dot silk. *Formerly sold at 35.00* 18.00

Women's Separate Skirts

Of washable gabardine and Russian cords. Tailored models including sports pockets and detachable belts. Unusual Values 2.95

Skirts of Honeycomb.... 3.95
Skirts of Bedford Cord... 4.90
Skirts of Jersey Cloth.... 9.75
Skirts of Faille Silk.....12.50
Skirts of Wash Satin.....12.50
Skirts of Georgette Satin 18.50

Misses' Blue Serge Suits—New Models

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for women to 36 bust.

Superior Navy Blue Men's Wear Serge; smart tailored models in belted and sports effects; superior make and linings. Special 18.00

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Store Closed To-day

Some Tips for the Soldier of To-day

The men who fought for the preservation of the Union had none of the conveniences and comforts which this store offers, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices, to those who will fight to "make the World safe for Democracy."

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84
A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary to a man's comfort and good appearance. Included are: Barber Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case; Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades; Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap; Metal Trench Mirror.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Wool Hosiery
Medium weight, seamless, natural, with double heels, soles and toes. Sizes 9½ to 11½. 47c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Sewing Kits, 96c
No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Each one contains scissors, comb, pencil, buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

For Notes to the Folks at Home
Red Star Writing Tablets, 100 sheets, 27c
100 envelopes, 24c
Fountain Pens, 14-kt. points, self-filling device, 94c
Fountain Pen Ink, in wooden case to prevent spilling, 21c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Woven Names on Tape
Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. Gross, $1.84; Half gross, $1.19
Macy's—Notion Dept., Main Floor, 34th St.

Compact Sketching Kits, $3.49
A size that a soldier might carry, 4½x7 inches, and very flat. The box is of polished wood and locks securely. Contains 2 panels, palette, palette cup, 2 extension brushes, —6 tubes of paint.
Macy's—Artists' Materials Department, Fifth Floor, Centre.

Service Watches

Worn on the wrist, nickel or silver cases, 7 to 15 jewel movements. Some with unbreakable crystals, some with luminous dials and hands.
Swiss make, $5.89 to $22.89; and a waterproof one at $27.50
American make, $10.49 to $19.89
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Tax Exempt
First Mortgage Certificates on New York City Real Estate
Principal & Interest GUARANTEED
5%
You may invest $100 and upward.
Interest mailed every Six months.
Write for Booklet. "The Ideal Investment."
New York Title & Mortgage Co.
135 Broadway New York
203 Montague St. Brooklyn

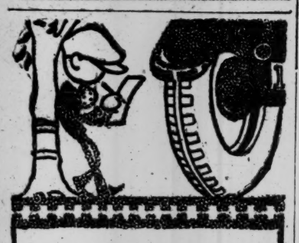


Figure your tire costs in terms of the tire's life; and you will appreciate the economy of

BATAVIA
SECURITY TIRES
GUARANTEED FOR 4000 MILES

When you have rolled the very last mile out of the old shoe, take out your pad and pencil, and figure it up. Initial cost (little, if any, higher) divided by mileage total (that's always high) equals cost per mile (*and that's always low*).

And, in addition to economy, you will purchase a handsome appearance, speed and security in Batavias—the tires with the swift, red traction surface and cream-colored side walls—the tires with the original indented tread.

For best results use Batavia Tubes
The Batavia Rubber Co.
N. Y. Branch:
1928 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Tel. 3172 Col.
Brooklyn Distributor:
HENRY ACKER,
1385 Bedford Ave.
Tel. Pros. 2877.
Factory, Batavia, N. Y.

"Say did you ever feel 'em beginning to slip when yer waltzin' with yer best girl?"
—Washington Pete

Wear Shir-Gars, young man, for comfort and security. Fasten to shirt and socks.
Hold socks up.
Don't bind legs.
Dress shirt simply can't bulge.
At your Dealer's.
Washington Mfg. Co. Nashville, Tenn.
Shir-Gars
Holds Shirt Down
Great for negligee, too.

COLORS PRESENTED TO COLUMBIA MEN

University Battalion Receives Gift of Graduates in an Impressive Ceremony.

REVIEWED BY MAJ. GEN. BELL

Satterlee Says Our Flag, Bearing No Pious Motto, Typifies Service of Man for Fellow-Men.

The National and battalion colors were presented to the Columbia University battalion of students and graduates yesterday afternoon in an impressive ceremony held on South Field. More than 500 men in khaki passed in review before Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, and the staffs of both, Mayor Mitchel, Major J. F. Chandler, representative of Governor Charles S. Whitman; President Nicholas Murray Butler, James Duane Livingston, Ambrose D. Henry, William Fellowes Morgan, and Hermann H. Cammann of the Board of Trustees of the university.

Many members of the battalion have gone to Plattsburg, but those remaining made an impressive showing as, led by Major George G. Cochran, they started down the steps in front of the Low Library and marched across 116th Street to South Field. President Butler presided at the presentation of the colors.

"This is a brief, but significant ceremony," he said. "This university has sprung as one man to serve our beloved country and today we have assembled to greet this company, who are going to give their service, strength, and, if necessary, their lives to that country. A flag is a small thing by itself, but when there attaches a devotion and an ideal, it becomes a symbol of what men live for, are proud to die for and on which many a man, dying in mortal agony, has closed his eyes in death with a smile on his lips."

Herbert Livingston Satterlee of the Class of '83 made the presentation speech. The national emblem was the gift of Hermann H. Cammann of the Board of Trustees, and the battalion colors the gift of the Society of Early Eighties. In the course of his speech, Mr. Satterlee pointed out that Columbia has a complete unit, a regiment of 1,400 men, a mounted detachment, ambulance corps and motor truck corps. He then said:

"You have doubtless often thought that you would like to have lived in more romantic times and had a share in writing history, as did the men of 1776, 1812, 1861, and 1898. I tell you that you are a part of those devoted and determined hosts who in years to come will be known as the men of 1917. Our flag has always stood for freedom and fair play and law and order. That is part of the American spirit, of the message that our national life has conveyed to all the world, and now that message has become the grim purpose of more than a dozen allied nations.

"The Hohenzollerns and their followers stand for everything that this country was established to deny. They are attempting to force upon the world a system that is absolutely destructive of our most cherished ideals, of the very best things that we know and strive for. For such as they to inscribe on their banners 'God with Us' is a sham and a mockery. Our flag needs no such legend. If it stands now, as in the past, for Christianity and civilization, it will continue to typify the service of man for his fellow-men, which is the working out of God's purpose in the world, and His blessing will follow it wherever it goes though it bears no pious motto."

Miss Sarah Butler, daughter of President Butler, handed the flags to the color-bearers of the company. Following this, the men passed in review.

JUDGE FAVORS INVENTOR.

Postpones Sentence of Man with Machine Gun for Government.

Because George Fisher of 602 West Thirty-fourth Street said he had invented a machine gun capable of firing 1,400 shots a minute and was willing to give the invention to the Government, Judge Gibbs yesterday postponed sentencing Fisher after his conviction for violation of the Sullivan law. The Judge gave the prisoner until Friday to offer his invention to the War Department.

Fisher was arrested in Van Cortlandt Park on the day Dorothy O'Connell, 13 years old, was killed by a bullet fired by some person who has not been found by the police. He had a gun in his possession, and was taken to the police station with several other persons in the park who were carrying firearms. He then gave his name as George Elliott.

Estate of Col. William C. Church.

The will of Colonel William Conant Church, publisher of The Army and Navy Journal, who died May 23, disposes of an estate estimated at $75,000 in personal property and $100,000 in realty. He gave seven bequests of $1,000 each to friends, including William A. Kitts and Charles J. Leach, his assistants on The Army and Navy Journal. A trust fund of $64,000 went to the three children of his son, Willard Church. They are Clara Delano Church and Margaret M. and Mary Agnes Church. The residue was left to the son.

RACE RIOTS CONTINUE IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Five More Persons Shot Despite the Fact That City Is Patrolled by Strong Militia Force.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 29.—Three white men and two negroes were shot tonight, when the race riots which started here early this morning, broke out again. The situation is becoming worse despite the fact that the city is patroled by the militia.

All the saloons have been ordered closed by the Mayor. Negroes armed with shotguns, rifles, and revolvers have massed in their sections of the city, and several clashes have occurred. Arc lights have been shot out. False fire alarms were frequent.

One of the negroes shot tonight was on his way to work when he was accosted by a white man who demanded to know his destination. The negro refused to answer and was shot. A crowd gathered quickly, but police dispersed it by using their clubs freely.

A few minutes later another negro was made a victim of a mob of whites when it was learned he had asserted the blacks would "put up a fight" if trouble started tonight. The mob chased him for several blocks before he was halted by a pistol shot. His wound is not serious. Police guards dispersed that mob without great difficulty.

Eight companies of Illinois National Guard regiments are patrolling the local streets tonight.

Egg Plant!

Once you fall in love with egg-plant you'll go miles to get it! But you can have it right in your own backyard garden—yes, this very summer. We guarantee that you'll eat your own egg-plant in August if you secure what we have now, growing nicely in pots, and transplant—strong and solid, 10 for 40 cts. Same price, by the way, for the sturdy tomato-plants, now nearly all gone. Fruit trees, too, going fast. Speak up quick, by phone letter or personal call.

I. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Knowing How
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wynne-Bevan Ambulance Unit.

The treasurer of the above Fund is Mr. John Moffat, Russian Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue; the bankers are J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street. Funds are urgently needed for the ambulance unit which has been operating in Russia for the past year and a half, and you are asked to send contributions to either of the above.

Lane Bryant
Maternity Apparel
For Every Occasion

Expectant mothers may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant. They are smart, becoming and effectively conceal condition.

Dresses	7.95 to 137.50	Blouses	2.95 to 34.50
Coats	19.95 to 135.00	Skirts	3.95 to 25.00
Suits	25.00 to 87.50	Corsets	3.95 to 10.00

Negligees and Underwear
"The Lovliest Baby Shop"
directed by a mother and experienced outfitter. Mothers love our dainty layettes and artistic nursery furniture.
Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

THE ALBUM OF THE WAR.

All that is procurable, authentic, worth preserving, in pictures of The War, on battlefield, in Chancellery, Parliament, city, town, or country, sea or land, all in Rotogravure, 24 pages, 50 or more scenes every week, these are found in the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of The New York Times; $3 a year, postpaid.—Advt.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN CLOSED TODAY.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Re-commence—tomorrow—their

Special Sales

with values that will arrest the attention of practically every woman who needs to replenish her wardrobe—smart fashions which women have delayed purchasing on account of the exceptionally cool weather—but with us, the season advances according to the calendar—and *current fashions* must be *re-priced* to the *lowest possible figure*—to make room for Summer modes, now being introduced.

$65 to $145	TAILORED SUITS	at $25, $35, $50
$45 to $95	COATS and CAPES	at $25, $35, $45
$55 to $125	DRESSES and GOWNS	at $25, and $50
$95 to $225	DAY and EVENING WRAPS	$45, $65, $85, $125
$18 to $45	TAILORED and DRESS HATS	at $5, $10, $15
$45 to $75	IMPORTED BEADED BAGS	at $20 and $25
$25 to $40	COSTUME BLOUSES	at $10 and $15

ORIGINAL IMPORTED MODEL COATS—formerly to $225 ..... at $50
IMPORTED and MODEL SUITS—Formerly to $250 ..... $50, $75, $95

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

Store Closed To-day (Memorial Day)

These Sales for Thursday

Thursday Is Double Profit Sharing Day
Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase ALL DAY.

This Store Does Not Rely Upon Passing Crowds

Its enormous business depends upon regular customers. It keeps going and growing by keeping faith with the traditions and trade. No other concern in New York has for an equal period provided for the needs of an equal number of people. Merit alone can maintain such an enormous establishment, but the families that know Greenhut's know that the difference in our prices more than covers the slight distance from the nearer shopping centers.

All Charge Purchases made tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered July First.

Record Low Price Sale of
Guaranteed Refrigerators
A make of national fame in this distribution which begins to-morrow morning.

As a money-saving opportunity this event is without an equal, for the economies quoted are on

Guaranteed Refrigerators in Latest 1917 Models.

Splendidly constructed in every part—removable shelves, ice racks and waste pipes. Built of solid oak and beautifully finished.

In short, here are refrigerators that are sanitary, excellent food preservers and ice savers, at economy prices.

$10 Grand Lift Cover Refrigerators—height 39 inches; width 21 inches; depth 15 inches; ice capacity 35 lbs; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $8.75

$11.75 Grand Lift Cover Refrigerators—height 40 inches; width 23 inches; depth 16 inches; ice capacity 50 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $10.25

$14 Grand Lift Cover Refrigerators—height 42 inches; width 24 inches; depth 17 inches; ice capacity 60 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $12.25

$16.50 Grand Lift Cover Refrigerators—height 44 inches; width 26 inches; depth 18 inches; ice capacity 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $14.40

$15.35 Grand Apartment House Refrigerators—height 50 inches; width 21 inches; depth 16 inches; ice capacity 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $13.35

$18.15 Grand Apartment House Refrigerators—height 52 inches; width 23 inches; depth 17 inches; ice capacity 85 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $16.25

$23.95 Grand Apartment House Refrigerators—height 56 inches; width 27 inches; depth 20 inches; ice capacity 150 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $20.95

$17.35 Grand Side-Icer Refrigerators—height 40 inches; width 28 inches; depth 16 inches; ice capacity 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $15.25

$20.65 Grand Side-Icer Refrigerators—height 42 inches; width 30 inches; depth 17 inches; ice capacity 60 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $18.15

$22.65 Grand Side-Icer Refrigerators—height 44 inches; width 32 inches; depth 18 inches; ice capacity 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $19.85

$24.85 Grand Side-Icer Refrigerators—height 46 inches; width 34 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 100 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $21.25

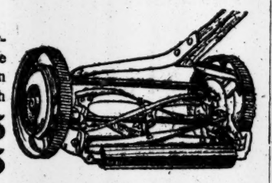
Specials for the Garden.

Poultry Wire—galvanized after weaving; 60 and 72 inches high; suitable for tennis courts; 60 inches high; 150 running feet; regularly $7.50; special at $6.40

72 inches high; 150 running feet; regularly $9; special at $7.95

Lawn Mowers—Worcester Lawn Mower; high wheel; ball bearing; three revolving crucible steel blades; can be adjusted easily to cut high or low grass; 12 inches; at $7.45

14 inches; at $8.25



June Grocery Sale Begins Thursday

Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Quick free wagon delivery service to Greater New York and to more than 700 suburban towns and seashore resorts. Freight charges prepaid to all railroad stations, in accordance with our well established regulations. These specials for Thursday.

Assorted Vegetables
MILFORD QUALITY SUGAR CORN
FAVORITE BRAND TOMATOES
HARPOON GOLDEN WAX BEANS
SINCLARE LIMA BEANS
FOUNTAIN CUT STRINGLESS BEANS
Dozen, each or assorted, $2.10
Can, 18c

Beans

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
CRANBERRY BEANS	$1.95	98c
SOYA BEANS	95c	48c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	$2.15	$1.08
RED KIDNEY BEANS	1.95	98c
YELLOW EYE BEANS	2.15	$1.08
BLACK TURTLE BEANS	1.75	88c
WHITE KIDNEY BEANS	2.15	$1.08
FANCY PEA BEANS	2.15	1.08
BAYOU BROWN BEANS	1.75	88c
BEST MARROW BEANS	2.15	$1.08

Laundry Soap
BABBITT'S NAPHTHA SOAP
BABBITT'S BEST SOAP
20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP
Box, 100 bars.... $5.75
10 bars..... 58c

Giant Asparagus
Fountain quality California tender spears of delicious asparagus; doz., $5.75; large can... 48c

Sardines
BLUE JACKET BRAND—packed in tomato sauce; doz., $2.80; reg. 25c flat can..... 20c

Teas
PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed; 10 lbs., $5.40; 5 lbs., $2.75; lb. 60c
FAMILY TEAS—black, green or mixed; 10 lbs., $3.25; 5 lbs., $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Fresh Fruits
RIPE PINEAPPLES—sweet, juicy pines; crate of 36, $8.10; doz., $1.15; each..... 10c
SWEET ORANGES—juicy, thin skin fruit; 3 doz., $1; doz. 22c
JUICY LEMONS—bright, thin skin fruit; 5 doz., $1; doz. 22c
FANCY TABLE APPLES—selected red fruit; box, 113, $3.50; doz... 40c

Our Own Roasting
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE $1.10—5 lbs...
GUADABALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
SANTOS COFFEE—5½ lbs., $1; lb. 20c

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES—bu. 60-lb. bag, $5.50; peck, 15 lbs., $1.43; half-peck..... 74c

Sirloin Steaks
Cut from fancy native cattle; lb..... 28c

Flour
FOUNTAIN QUALITY PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—guaranteed equal to any higher price brand in the market; bbl., $16.75; ¼-barrel, $8.75; ⅛-bbl. bag, $2.10; 7-lb. bag..... 65c

Rice

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Whole Head Rice	$1.15	58c
Small Grain Rice	89c	45c

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Consign your goods to Seigneuret Freres Bordeaux Customs Brokers, Freight Agents all formalities and Customs operations attended to. Transit to Switzerland.
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Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.

'I AM TOO TIRED!' BILLY SUNDAY CRIES

Breaks Down Twice in His "Talk to Jesus," but Continues Sermon.

ORDERS A WOMAN KEPT OUT

She Aroused His Displeasure by Shouting—1,362 Hit the Trail at Night Meeting.

Although showing signs of weariness both in voice and manner, Billy Sunday preached an acrobatic sermon to about 18,000 persons in the tabernacle last night. His subject was "Obedience to God," and at the end 1,362 hit the trail.

The most strenuous performance was illustrating a man tossing up and catching pearls on the deck of a steamship. He got down and picked up the imaginary pearls, and then, straightening up suddenly, he made as if to throw them into the air with all his might. Then he would lean over the edge of the platform to catch them. At the end he went through the motions of illustrating a man missing the pearls. Then he illustrated the plunge of the man into hell by throwing himself down on his face.

Billy told his audience in the afternoon that he was so tired he could hardly hold his head up, and he had not improved at night. When he began his customary talk to Jesus he got as far as "Jesus"—then he stopped, breathed heavily and reached under the stand brought out a bottle of water and took a drink. He started again, but had to stop after the first few words. "Oh," he said, "I am too tired." To add to his weariness he was just launching into his sermon when a woman—a chronic disturber—got up and began to shout.

"Don't let that woman in again," shouted Sunday. "You ushers take note of her and don't let her in again. She is always doing that stunt." Sunday said that he had met men who said they did not believe in the Bible because of its inconsistencies when the greatest inconsistency was their lives, and that was not in the Bible.

"Our character is onur will," he said. "What we will we have. I seldom preach in a town very long that some fellow doesn't ask me the feel question, 'Where did Cain get his wife?' I guess it isn't 'where Cain got his wife' that bothers some of you old ginks so much as it is where your neighbor got his wife? In other words, I guess it is your neighbor's wife that bothers you more than Cain's.

"Adam and Eve had other children besides Cain and Abel, as shown by the fifth chapter of Genesis. Why do you ask the silly question? Is it because you want to discredit the Bible and try to find some excuse for your living in sin?"

Sunday preached on the value of prayer in the afternoon, and 239 went forward and shook hands with him at the end of his talk.

"There is not enough prayer said in the churches," shouted Billy. "What we need is a drive for prayer. We are having drives for recruits and drives for the Liberty Loan, and it is well we should. Everybody ought to help with the Liberty Loan. I hope they will build jails and fill them so full of the fellows who won't register that their feet will stick out of the windows. These people who flaunt the red flag and say what they will or will not do—I know what they would do if I had my way. This is no place for the people who are stirring up trouble and howling."

Billy made his audience laugh when he spoke of his failure at school as a speaker. Every Friday he had to speak a piece, and the boys would laugh at him. "I had a fight every Friday," he said.

One of the first to come forward was a woman 82 years old, who was assisted by one of the secretaries as she walked down the trail. Among the trail hitters were two Mennonite women in their quaint costumes.

This morning at 10 o'clock Billy is to go to the Tombs Prison and give the prisoners a Decoration Day talk. The arrangement was made through the Rev. John Callahan, a Tombs Chaplain.

Belasco and Woods Settle Play Suit.

David Belasco and A. H. Woods reached an amicable agreement yesterday in the suit brought by the latter to restrain Mr. Belasco from producing "Tiger Rose," a play by Willard Mack and Mr. Belasco, and "Alias," written by Mr. Mack in collaboration with A. Moroso. By mutual consent Mr. Woods's contract with Mr. Mack, giving him the production rights to all of the author's plays written in the five years dating from Nov. 5, 1915, was canceled, and Mr. Mack agreed to return the advanced royalties paid him.

"Tiger Rose" will be one of Mr. Belasco's early Fall productions.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast William A. Brady has engaged for Alicia Ramsey's new play, "Eve's Daughter," includes Christine Norman, Thomas Holding, Gypsy O'Brien, Lionel Atwill, Annie Hughes, Lionel Belmore, Norah Lamden, Florence Wollerson, Mrs. Cooper-Cliffe, Langdon Bruce, Mabel Knowles, Elna Noid, J. Horwitz, Noel Travers, and Philip Loeb. John Cromwell is directing the rehearsals, and the first performance will be given next week in Washington, D. C.

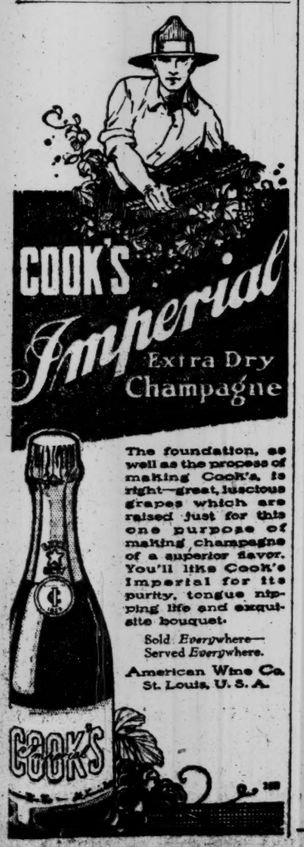
William Faversham ended his tour in Shaw's "Getting Married" last week in Chicago, and after a week's engagement at the Standard, beginning next Monday, will close its season.

A comedy entitled "Craven," by Mabel Berris and Laura L. Hinkley, has been accepted by Frederic McKay. It will be tried out by the Columbia stock company in Washington, D. C., next month.

Eugene Walter has issued a denial of A. H. Woods's announcement that he had acquired the production rights to "The Small Town Girl," a play by Mr. Walter and Cronin Wilson.

Maude Odell and Vivienne Segal have been added to the cast that will be seen here next month in the Straus operetta, "The Beautiful Unknown."

The local United States Junior Naval Reserves will escort 300 comrades from Texas from Columbus Circle to the Bijtique Theatre tonight to see the motion pictures of China on view there. The Texas reservists are en route to camp at New London, Conn.



The foundation, as well as the process of making Cook's, is right—great, luscious grapes which are raised just for this one purpose of making champagne of a superior flavor. You'll like Cook's Imperial for its purity, tongue nipping life and exquisite bouquet.

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Served *Everywhere*.

American Wine Co.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

CUT IN FOOD PRICES HOOVER'S FIRST AIM

Continued from Page 1.

called upon to place information in their possession in the hands of the food administration, and this information will supply any data required for present purposes concerning the smaller dealers. Mr. Hoover, as a result of the ready response from producers and operators on a large scale, in almost every commodity which will come under the present scope of his food administration, is satisfied that he will have little trouble in this direction, and that the recalcitrants will be few in number.

Mr. Hoover hopes to call in the most representative men in the country to serve upon his executive boards. The membership of each will bring together those who have nearest their hearts the interests of the farmer, distributer, manufacturer and the consumer. Mr. Hoover said today that he had interviewed the representatives of the agricultural, banking, milling and grain interests, and that there had been a wholesome unanimity of purpose to aid the Government through its food administration in helping to put the United States on a sound economic basis for the better prosecution of the war.

It will be the duty of the Executive Committees to make a thorough and impartial study of the problems which are confronted and submit them to Mr. Hoover as the head of the food administration. Where the executive bodies, each of which will consist of a President and four or five members with legislative powers, will sit will be determined by conditions. It may be necessary, for instance, for the board in charge of the grain situation to spend much of its time in Chicago and other Middle Western cities.

To Proceed With Caution.

There was one point emphasized by Mr. Hoover during the interview, and that was that no irretrievable step would be taken at present—that there would be no jump into the dark which might be regretted a little later. The whole scheme will be to approach the problem on a common sense basis that promises to work for the best interests of the United States as a great community and yet will not permit any individual interest to impose excessive profits.

Radical steps will be taken if such are found to be necessary, but the first effort will be in the direction of a great co-operative campaign run by men who know thoroughly all of the ins and outs of the food problem, in which all who are willing to serve may join. In other words, the executive boards will be emergency engines driven ahead to deal with the elimination of waste and duplication, with instructions to study what best may be done and to see that the whole country joins in the common cause of serving America. The main executive boards will deal with such State organizations as may be created, and will keep in close touch with the Department of Agriculture, in order to obtain such information of value in the general movement as its agents may obtain.

Mr. Hoover gave out a statement in response to the hundreds of offers of voluntary service which he had received from prominent men all over the country. He has been making a careful study of these applications, and is anxious to know the hardships which individuals will undergo if they rally to his aid, and whether their business will be seriously impeded, a development which might be harmful in the general campaign.

Offers of Free Service.

The statement reads:

"The spontaneous offers of volunteer service that have come to Mr. Hoover since the first mention of his connection with the proposed food administration have been most gratifying. Practically every part of the United States and every industry and occupation has been largely represented. When it is realized that these offers were for free service to the nation for an indefinite period, depending upon the duration of the war, the response of many of the best trained men and women of the country to an unspoken call is inspiring and encouraging. The actual number of workers required for the central administration will not be very great, but when Congress acts a willing and superior staff of assistants should be at Mr. Hoover's command. Since the food administration will try to use all existing agencies concerned with its work and to bring in all the women and the men of the country associated with food distribution and consumption, the actual number of Americans taking part in the food administration will be very large.

"During the preliminary period a careful survey is being made of all the offers made in order to bring into service those most needed now. The fine spirit of the communications received makes it evident that a great surplus of volunteers will gladly hold themselves available for calls at any time. So complete are the problems and so widespread the range of possibilities that all of those who are willing seem likely to be able to render some service sooner or later. Classifications of all volunteers are being made for present and future reference, and Mr. Hoover would appreciate being informed of changes that are likely to take place in the plans of those who already have volunteered for service with him.

"Following his idea of the greatest possible decentralization of the food administration, Mr. Hoover plans to submit the names of all those whose services cannot be used by the central body to the various State organizations having to do with the food problems."

Emile Level, food expert with the permanent French commission here, presented to Mr. Hoover and Secretary Houston today France's food needs for the next few months. M. Level will make all French food purchases in this country until a permanent arrangement is made among the Allies. When that is done he will represent France on the Allied Food Purchasing Commission.

FOOD BILL ADVANCED.

Senate Committee Substitutes Measure Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Considerable progress was made by the Senate today toward passage of the Administration Food Survey and Production bill. Early in the day the Agriculture Committee substituted for the measure the Senate had been considering the bill which already has passed the House, thereby paving the way for prompt and final enactment.

The committee had written into the House bill an amendment by Senator Poindexter to penalize the storage of food, fuel and other necessaries with intent to corner a market, with a provise by Senator Kenyon exempting farmers and other original producers.

A motion by Senator McKellar striking from the bill the provision for the eradication of insects and plant diseases injurious to agriculture was adopted by the Senate without a record vote. Another proposal by the Tennessee Senator to reduce the appropriation for seeds to be sold to the farmers at cost from $2,500,000 to $1,000,000 was rejected.

During the debate Senator Sherman criticised the activities of the Council of National Defense. He said he did not question the Council's motives, but thought it was interfering with the general welfare of the country by its orders in many cases.

BEER MAY FALL UNDER BAN.

It Must Bear the Brunt of Any War Prohibition That Comes.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—If the Administration exercises the prohibition powers proposed in the Food Control bill pending in Congress, it was authoritatively stated today, the ban will fall upon beer, in the making of which about 52,500,000 bushels of barley are used every year.

The American people do not eat barley, but their allies in France will eat all they can get, and for each bushel of barley exported for food that much wheat can be kept for home consumption. A complete report upon the relation of the liquor trade to the food supply has been compiled for President Wilson after careful investigation by an expert. It will be used in connection with the new food administration's work and in dealing with all prohibition problems arising during the war.

The report is said to hold that the manufacture of whisky does not substantially affect the food supply, because corn is the chief ingredient, and the 82,000,000 bushels of corn converted annually into whisky are not an appreciable part of the country's yearly corn crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels.

Any interference with whisky manufacture by the Administration, therefore, it is asserted, will be to insure an adequate supply of alcohol for commercial and war purposes, not as a food conservation measure.

INDICTS FOOD SPECULATORS.

Federal Grand Jury Acts Against Chicago Butter and Egg Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Reports emanating from the Federal Grand Jury room today indicated that indictments had been found against five of the leading members of the Chicago and Elgin Butter and Egg Boards. Mr. Pagan, assistant to the Attorney General, has been in Chicago for a week or more and is understood to have drafted the indictments and to have returned to Washington for consultation with Mr. Gregory.

There is considerable anxiety among the members of the Butter and Egg Board. Nevertheless the market quotation for the best grade of butter by retailers in Chicago today was 50 cents a pound and fresh eggs were quoted at 60 cents a dozen. This notwithstanding the fact that cold storage warehouses in Chicago are filled to capacity with butter, millions of pounds in excess of the corresponding period a year ago, while eggs are coming in freely.

Former wheat speculators who were driven from the Board of Trade are charged with having transferred their activities from the wheat pit to the South Water Street commission district, in which poultry, vegetables, eggs, and butter are the chief commodities.

BRITISH REQUISITION CHEESE

Food Controller Fixes Retail Prices of Beans and Peas.

LONDON, May 29.—Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, ordered all cheese imported from the United States, Canada, and Australasia, requisitioned, beginning today, and henceforth will control all dealings in it. Cheese will be put on the market at a price enabling retailers to sell it at 16d. a pound.

The Food Controller has also fixed the retail prices on all beans, peas, and pulse, and arranged an automatic reduction in the price of beans, averaging 2 cents a pound in July, with a similar reduction in August.

IN MEMORY OF J. H. CHOATE.

The Pilgrims to Hold a Service for Their Late President.

The Pilgrims of the United States will hold a memorial service for Joseph Hodges Choate, late President of the Pilgrims, at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, tomorrow noon. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, who is likewise a member of the Pilgrims.

Mayor Mitchel and other city officials will attend, also members of the British Consulate, the French Consulate, delegations from the St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society, St. David's Society, the British Schools and Universities Club, the Canadian Society, and the Canadian Club, the Harvard Club, the Union League Club, Columbia University, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Toronto University Club, as well as the Directors of the Equitable Life.

The Pilgrims of Great Britain last week held a service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

B'rith Abraham Honors Samuel Dorf

Samuel Dorf, for twenty-five years Grand Master of the Order of B'rith Abraham, was the guest of honor at a reception and dinner given at the Harlem Palace, 29 West 150th Street, last night, in celebration of his anniversary. More than 300 delegates from New York and New Jersey were present. Among the speakers who praised Mr. Dorf's work in extending the influence of the order were Ex-Congressmen Henry M. Goldfogle, Oscar Wiener, Past Grand Master, Max Rothman, Judge Leon Sanders, Dr. I. S. Rubensohn, Gustavus A. Rogers, and Isaac N. Witt. A set of resolutions was presented to Mr. Dorf.

Hammerstein's Daughter Sues.

Mrs. Stella Hammerstein Keating, daughter of Oscar Hammerstein, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation from Frederick L. C. Keating, lawyer and former Commissioner of Licenses. Mrs. Keating alleges non-support and abandonment, and the details of the case will be made known when an application for alimony is argued. Mr. Keating denies the allegations.

"Will You Pass the Grape-Nuts, Please?"

—a phrase heard daily in thousands of homes where both children and grownups are in love with this wonderfully nutritious whole wheat and barley food.

"There's a Reason"

Grape-Nuts is usually eaten with cream—a most delicious and well balanced ration.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY
Passing Show OF 1917
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled Blinking New York."
Henry W. Savage: "The greatest show I ever saw. A credit to any country."

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. Like the breath of springtime. SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
LAST WEEK this Season of MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:15. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY.
Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 420 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY.
Matinee Today & Sat. 2:15.
THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Mats. Today & Tom'w.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. 10th Month.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Evgs. 8:20
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat.
2 Big Comedy Hits, "Pals & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parish."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
100TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
"Better than Peg O' My Heart."—Eve. Sun.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by and with MAUDE FULTON
The Brat

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Pop. Matinee Today, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success,
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tom'w. 25 & 50c.
WALTER LAWRENCE in "COME BACK TO ERIN."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'WAY & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:20.
3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS
The New Word; The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and
Ethel BARRYMORE in THE £12 LOOK.

Turn to the Right!
POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY (Decoration Day)
GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:20.

AFTER THE PLAY NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. ZIEGFELD Starts 11:30

HUDSON W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
OUR BETTERS
GREAT COMEDY WITH A GREAT CAST.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE
in Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. LAST WEEK
LAURETTE TAYLOR
IN J. HARTLEY MANNERS' PLAY "OUT THERE"

Cohan & Harris W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
LAST WEEK "THE WILLOW TREE"
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, Seats Tom'w.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with All Star Cast

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
A Drama of Dreams and Love

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. LAST WEEKS
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Twice Daily, inc. Sun. 2:30 & 8:30
Telegraph: "Evelyn Nesbit a surprise—a revelation."
EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON
RUSSELL THAW In the Film Sensation "Redemption"
Prices: Mats. 25c & 50c—Nights, 25c to $1.
Seats Selling Two Weeks in Advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, AT 41ST ST. MGT. STANLEY Y. MASTBAUM
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30. Mats. 25, 50c. Nights, 25-$1.
EDGAR LEWIS' FRANK HALL Presents "THE BAR SINISTER"
"Delightful entertainment from every angle."—Tribune.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, West 34th St.
BARGAIN HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY, 25c-50c.
The Star Spangled Banner Success,
F. C. Whitney's Patriotic Musical Triumph,
"WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME" Best Seats Only $1.
Same Gigantic Show Seen on Broadway.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
DOROTHY PHILLIPS, "The Doll's House."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. B'way Every Eve., 8:15.
Billy Elliott & Maids, Mississippi Smith & Kaufman, Sampson & Douglas & 6 others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. JULIA ARTHUR Emily Ann Wellman & Co., Williams & Wolfus, Sandy & Norton, Lydell & Higgins and Joseph Santley & Co.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 St. Dorothy Jardon, Howard & Clark Revue, Ben Welch, McKay & Ardine & others.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 1883. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. A. Philips's Musical Hit A NEW YORK BREWER
ADOLF PHILIPP MIZI GIZI & COMPANY

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 25, 35, 50c ETHEL BARRYMORE in "The Call of Her People," "The Land of the Rising Sun," and Rialto Orchestra.

Steeplechase CONEY'S FUN FACTORY
IN THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
Luna PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Special Memorial Day Attractions Today.

New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Vas & Schenck, Daisy Jean, John B. Hymer & Co., Nina Payne, Will Oakland & Co., Joe Fanton & Co., and others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry GREATER THAN EVER. NEW SENSATIONS SURF BATHING 7 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

CRITERION B'way and 44th St. TWICE DAILY Ins. Sun. 3:20 & 8:20.
Enthralling Depiction of The Powers of Darkness
Christus
Inspiring Revelation of The Kingdom of Love
TWO HOURS YOU WILL NEVER FORGET
500 Good Seats, MATINEES, 25c & 50c. 500 Good Seats, EVENINGS, 50c to $1.00.

THE Submarine EYE
WILLIAMSON BROTHERS
timely drama of love and adventure photographed at the bottom of the sea.
WE TOLD YOU SO
"If you want thrills and heart-throbbing moments in bunches, go and see it."—Eve. Journal.
"Aroused enthusiasm. Easily the motion picture novelty of the season."—Eve. Mail.
LIBERTY THEA., W. 42d ST. 2:30 & 8:30
Mats. (Incl. Sunday), 25c & 50c
NIGHTS & SAT. MATS. 25c to $1.00
Reserve Seats Now. Phone Bryant 27.

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Wm. S. Hart
In a Powerful Drama of the Desert Country.
"WOLF' LOWRY"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

TRIP THRU CHINA
Wonderful Art Motion Picture.
ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St.
Daily incl. Sunday, 2:15, 4:15 & 8:30 P. M.
PROCEEDS TO THE MILITIA OF MERCY.

THE GOLDEN GLADES
(4th Floor)
TO-NIGHT—See The Sensational 'BELL KICK'
At the Dinner Show, 7:30 P. M., and the MIDNIGHT PARADE, at 11:30 P. M.
BALCONADES BALL ROOM DANCING AT 8
The Patriotic Musical Sensation, "A Night in America." Twice Nightly in the MAIN RESTAURANT.
NEW SUMMER REAL-ICE SHOW.
A group of sensational skaters with a military, musical romanza, "ON THE CARPET."
(Costumes by Abercrombie & Fitch)
MAY-NOVEMBER FARM "Back to the Farm" Dinners
Hartsdale, N. Y. Now Open. Phone White Plains 1669 or 1471.
Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.
PHONE COL. 9900.

It Is Worth While
to luncheon at Shanley's if only for the reason that the luncheon comes from an unsurpassed cuisine and is served in one of the most comfortable and restful places in town.
Then there is music—music you will enjoy—and 7 courses—85c. From 12 to 2:30 P.M.
After the theatre tonight enjoy the twenty act cabaret—evenings from seven to one.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

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42D STREET JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TEL. 4535 Bryant
Special Decoration Day Dinner 1.50
PER COVER SERVED FROM 5 TO 9:00 P. M.
Buzzard Bay Oysters, Little Neck Clams, Kalamazoo Celery, Queen Olives, Radishes. Cream of Chicken a la Reine. Consomme Tricolor. Grilled Delaware Roe Shad a l'hotellere. Filet of Sole Monsigneur. Noisette of Spring Lamb Jardiniere. Sweetbreads braise aux petits pois. French Pancake au Confiture, Sorbet d'Armour. Prime Rib of Beef au jus. Philadelphia Capons Sage Dressing. New Asparagus Hollandaise, New String Beans. Bermuda Potatoes. Candied Sweet Potatoes. Chiffonade Salad. Green Apple Pie. Cocoanut Custard Pie. Biscuit Tortoni. Petits Fours. Assorted Cheese, Toasted Crackers. Compote of Fruit. Nuts & Raisins. Demi Tasse.
Revolving Dance Floor
Fountain Fantasies
Two Orchestras Main Floor Balcony.
Unexcelled Luncheon 70c
Service a la Carte
Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner
Every Evening from 6 to 9 P. M. on the Balcony $1.25
EXQUISITELY DECORATED BANQUET HALL.
Old Dominion and Beefsteak Room 4—300.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1917.

THE DREAMING GIANT.

Partly through earnest appeals by Minister KERENSKY, a Socialist himself; partly through the stern demands of the officers and men of the Black Sea fleet, led by Admiral KOLCHAK, and partly through the flint-like stand of the Cossacks and the Peasants' Conference, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was induced to cease running amuck and support the Government and the war. But Russia was confronted with another and worse danger, the demoralization of the army. To force the "impotent" army—the word is that of its commander, General ALEXIEFF—into shaking off the drugged dream in which it lies, KERENSKY is now at the front, and to achieve the same result were issued the appeals from Generals and officials which we published yesterday.

It is not the whole army which is paralyzed. The soldiers who started the revolution have been wide awake enough, and so have many others. Neither did desertion begin with the revolution; before it there were 1,900,000 desertions a year. The world did not hear of them under the Czar's censorship, but does hear of them under the democracy. The desertions of the last two months are bad enough, but they are not what has brought about the "impotence" of that army, "once so formidable," as ALEXIEFF says. KERENSKY said that the country had been "intoxicated" with its first sip of freedom, and so has the army. It has translated the "no annexations" watchword into a meaning of its own, and that meaning is "no offensive."

The Petrograd garrison joined on April 11 in resolutions urging not only a vigorous offensive but "a more "vigorous discipline on the basis of "the new order of democracy." On April 29 thousands of invalided soldiers appeared before the Duma demanding the prosecution of the war, and their spokesman said bitterly: "We fought in defense of those who now cry, 'Down with war!'" On May 7 the Eighth Artillery Brigade issued an appeal declaring: "We "have fired, and always will fire, on "the enemy, even on those advancing "toward us in the attempt to fraternize." On May 8 a regiment which had taken a prominent part in the revolution set off for the front surrounded by a ring of their comrades, the ring formed by each man holding the hand of his neighbor so as to keep the pacifist agitators away from the marching men. On May 24, after KERENSKY's appeal, the officers and men of the Sebastopol garrison unanimously requested that they be sent to the Riga front to fight the Germans. On many parts of the front the artillery kept up a fire on the Germans even when all the rest of the army seemed given over to a sentimental debauch. What "fraternization" means can be understood from ANDREYEV's picture of it:

> We visit the Germans and drink German wine and coffee, and we return their hospitality. We kiss them and the Germans are too ready to allow it. And while we are kissing them other Germans are sent to kill the British and French—the same British and French who hurried their advance to give us time to reconstruct our affairs.

The Generals have been working like Trojans, trying to show their men that they will only bring disaster by attempting to conduct peace negotiations from the ranks, and that they had best leave it to the Government. Meanwhile, in the first weeks of May, great numbers of soldiers sent deputations to Petrograd warning the Council to cease its coquetting with destruction, and the climax was capped by the appearance of the officers, sailors, marines, and workmen of the Black Sea fleet, which was revolutionary as far back as 1905. The Council yielded. Then came better news from the front; first General RUZSKY came back with the news that "fraternization" had ceased in the north, and then, on the Rumanian front, came General STCHERBATCHOFF's speech to a congress of delegates from his men, telling them that while "no annexations" might be a "highly moral" idea, the first necessity was victory, and for that discipline must be restored. The echo of that speech is yesterday's bulletin from Berlin, announcing that an attack on the Rumanian front is expected.

But these are as yet only rifts in the clouds. KERENSKY, at the front, is grappling with the task of dissipating the clouds altogether. Yesterday was the date he set for the exercise of his "iron hand" policy against desertions, and the world's eyes will rest anxiously on him. Back of him is a concerted effort by all the real leaders of Russia to wake the Russian Army from its trance.

MEMORIAL DAY.

This year the celebration of Memorial Day must be somewhat restricted in its external aspects, the parades must be shorter, as there are fewer of the veterans of the civil war to march and fewer soldiers of the present can be spared to escort them, for there is much else of immediate importance for those soldiers to do. The oratory may be briefer, but there will be no lessening of the feeling that has inspired the celebrations of former years. The heroic achievements of the men who gave their lives for the preservation of the nation in its earlier struggles will be remembered with a new sense of the lasting value and the imperishable glory of their sacrifice. The greatness of the nation, its freedom, its survival and development as a country in which opportunity for advancement is open to all who are honest and loyal, were made possible by the martyrdom of the men whose graves we decorate today. To them we owe our present power, and remembrance of them strengthens our will to preserve that which they battled for so nobly, to make the nation greater and more surely free than ever before.

For this 30th of May, 1917, is not only a day of hallowed memories, but it is also one of renewed consecration and devotion. We are, as a people, facing the most trying ordeal of our national existence, we are about to be put to a test which must establish for all time the worth of our national institutions, the righteousness of our principles. And today, while honoring the memory of the saviors of the Republic, we shall pledge ourselves to uphold their creed, to preserve from fresh assaults the firmly founded structure to build which they gave their lives. A day for solemn memories of our past, for high appreciation of its glories, a day for firm resolution to meet the impending conflict with the forces of destruction with unity of purpose and the determination to preserve our nation and to save democracy, no matter what the sacrifice may be! United, loyal, willingly subjecting ourselves to discipline, we cannot fail to triumph.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

What is commonly called the freedom of the press is not inherently its special right or privilege. The phrase is only another name for the freedom of speech, which is the right of the people to communicate one with another. Freedom of the press, therefore, derives its standing from the fact that the press is pre-eminently the medium for this interchange. Since the press, commanding the service of every other means of communication, is the common carrier of information, delivering it almost instantly and simultaneously throughout a nation, and there is no other carrier a thousandth part so efficient, any restriction upon the information it may convey deprives every citizen in some degree of capacity for intelligent thought and wise action. This is obviously of greatest importance in relation to the affairs of government; and that is why, since its vital connection with the welfare of peoples has been understood, the freedom of the press has been so jealously guarded, no more by its own servants than by the statesman, the publicist, and the enlightened citizen. Political writers have generally agreed during the last century that liberty of the people cannot long survive without freedom of the press. Only the autocrat, aware that popular ignorance is the strongest intrenchment of his power, and the bureaucrat, who would screen incompetency and corruption, have dissented.

Although the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are the same, in order that no technicality may be invoked to differentiate them and thus deprive speech of its chief means of utterance, both are specifically mentioned in the Constitution as beyond the power of Congress to abridge. The wording of the First Amendment is: "Congress shall make "no law respecting an establishment "of religion, or prohibiting the free "exercise thereof, or abridging the "freedom of speech, or of the press." In what does this freedom consist, and what would constitute its abridgment? Certainly the freedom prescribed in the amendment is not freedom to commit crime. The test of the freedom of the press is public welfare. It may publish what the public is entitled to know. It may not violate copyright, it may not comment on court proceedings in a way to prejudice a cause at bar, it may not libel; above all, it may not, in time of war, willfully communicate to an enemy information that would facilitate the enemy's hostile operations.

The last of these offenses is treason, already punishable by law, and it is the only one that need be considered here. In every one of the twenty-nine futile attempts by Congress to formulate a press censorship law the basis has been the law of treason, accompanied by an indefinite qualification. This qualification, in whatever form it appears, invariably hands over to another authority the power to extend at will the definition of treason and to supervise or forbid publication. This is the abridgment of the freedom of the press that is expressly inhibited by the Constitution. In effect, it sets up a power of intimidation. The purpose of the proposed law is not punishment, for that is provided in existing law, but interference and coercion before any crime is committed or contemplated.

Censorship therefore places in the hands of appointive officers, almost invariably of little or no experience in public affairs or in relation to the press, an almost limitless power of oppression. How this power would be used in this country is foreshadowed by the rules and regulations made public by the so-called Committee on Public Information. The rules are perhaps harmless enough—most of them have been voluntarily observed by the newspapers during the last two months; it is the interpretation of them that reveals what may be expected should this committee be endowed with the authority which it does not now possess. We are informed, for example, that the Department of State disapproves of "discussion of differences of "opinion between the Allies and difficulties with neutral countries," "speculation about possible peace," and anything "likely to prove offensive to any of the Allies or to neutrals." Under this regulation, what would become of the news from Russia, Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia, now freely published, even in the countries accustomed to censorship? And no discussion of possible peace! How soon after a censorship law was passed would this advice and wide extensions of it be translated into commands, supported by every agency of coercion that could be brought to bear? No danger then of the revelation to the people of the shortcomings of men in office!

Apart from its unconstitutionality, censorship may be set down as a futility in the present situation of the United States. Our journals cannot reach the enemy until from two to six weeks after publication, and they might be withheld altogether from the outgoing mails rather than deprive our own people of legitimate information. It may be supposed that their contents could be cabled or communicated by wireless telegraph, but a check is put upon this by the Government's control of these means of communication, supplemented by similar control in France and Great Britain. Beyond all this, our enemies cannot, except by the indiscretion of Government officials, procure information that is not accessible to anybody who seeks it. When the American destroyers sailed for England the newspapers and a considerable part of the public knew it, but the newspapers kept their knowledge to themselves. This did not prevent communication of the news to Germany by agents not yet hampered by the Government's belated control of the cables. In this instance the Government should have been able to keep the knowledge within its own circle.

The Secretary of the Navy has also complained of the currency of various disturbing rumors. This is one of the first consequences of the mere threat of press censorship. The newspapers are receiving letters reciting these rumors and accusing them of suppressing the truth. An actual censorship would breed further rumors; anonymous circulars and pamphlets professing to give the real truth, but designed to serve enemy purposes, would spring up, with consequences upon the public mind impossible to estimate.

The press has its shortcomings, it is often in error, but it is loyal and patriotic, and it is the voice of the people. Whatever confusion of counsel it may seem at times to offer, somewhere the right word is always spoken, gains attention and authority, and becomes the fixed policy of the people, to which the statesman must bow. We do not believe Congress will attempt to stifle the speech of the people.

DUAL MONARCHY HUMBUG.

The Neue Freie Presse, most famous and most sworn-at of Vienna newspapers, has been "inspired" for the present occasion, when Budapest and Vienna are pleased to be "liberal" and "moderate." Where is the vain spirit of annexation that added Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Hapsburg lands, that coveted Serbia and the paths to Saloniki and Constantinople, that had its eyes on and its propaganda in Albania? "Territorial acquisitions are less important," the Neue Freie Presse tells us without a discernible flutter of the left eyelash, "than arrangements absolutely assuring Austria-Hungary freedom of navigation of the Danube and the Adriatic."

Another sad case of Teuton "freedom of the seas," complicated with freedom of the rivers. Was it the Rumanians or the Serbians that interfered with the navigation of the Danube? Was it the Italians, with no good port between Venice and Brindisi, or the Austro-Hungarians, with their long stretch of mountains, islands, harbors, on the east side of the Adriatic, with Trieste and Pola, with naval stations, fortifications, every advantage of situation, that commanded the Adriatic? As to the Danube, it is enough to recall MOLTKE's description of it, surcharged with Pan Germanism though made more than seventy years ago, as "the principal "means of communication between the "heart of Germany and the East." The navigation of the Danube is not likely to be obstructed by Rumania or Bessarabia. The Austro-Hungarian idea of that stream is MOLTKE's.

But how shall the Austro-Hungarian innocents be protected on the Danube? By a Balkan customs union, our Vienna friend tells us. The good old Zollverein. It would be unkind to recall the "Pig War" and the punishment of little Serbia for daring to enter into a customs union with Bulgaria. A Balkan customs union has a good Pan German sound. Hamburg-to-Constantinople, Hamburg-to-Asia Minor, is there, if the Russians have thrown away ambition and the secular Russian need and quest. What chance, economic or political, would Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania have in a Balkans dominated by the Teutonic Powers, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece with them? The essential altruism of the Vienna scheme is even more beautifully apparent in the demand that:

> For protection of its trade in the Adriatic Austria-Hungary must retain possession of Lovchen Mountain, overlooking Cettinje, Montenegro. Heavy guns on this mountain could close the trade route.

This is neater than the old exclusion of Serbia from the Adriatic. It makes the Adriatic a strictly Teutonic trade route. This is "freedom of navigation of the Adriatic." It cuts off the South Slavs. It keeps off the Italians. So far as the latter are concerned, they are able to take care of themselves, and are doing it notably. The autonomy of Trieste and its district, the seacoast from Nabresina northwest of Trieste, certain Dalmatian islands, such as Cuzola, Lissa, Lesina, Italian possession of Aviona, opposite Brindisi—they seized it, the Albanian port, in December, 1914—are among their Adriatic demands.

To the South Slavs, the Slav peoples of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, the carrying out of this program of "no territorial annexations" would be fatal. Let us keep in mind these and all the oppressed subject peoples of Austria-Hungary when such dishonest, impossible plans are broached. Yesterday a highly "liberal," a "radical," ANDRASSY, of a historic Magyar magnate house, became Premier of Hungary. For all his fine talk of universal suffrage, let us remember that ever since 1896, when the thousandth anniversary of Hungary was celebrated, the Magyars, always Chauvinistic and masterful, have been more brutal than ever to their Rumanian and Slavonic subjects.

A SHORT WAY WITH CONSPIRACY.

The Department of Justice is going the right way to work to defeat the plans of the conspirators who are banding themselves to hinder the registration for the selective draft. Under the Federal Penal Code, as it stands, such offenders can be fitly punished. The punishment of the worst of them will be more severe, and consequently more just, when the Espionage bill becomes a law.

The essential thing is to apprehend them and imprison them before they can do mischief. There is plenty of evidence of conspiracy. The proceedings of the department during the last forty-eight hours indicate that it knows the people it has to deal with, and that their efforts will be futile. This is as it should be. Quick work with our enemies at home now will save time and labor later. When the registration is safely completed there will be little danger of opposition to the draft.

That was instituted by the mandate of the people. The whole nation has cheerfully volunteered to serve in the war. The conspirators, pacifists of the malignant type who are associated with anarchistic societies, are not of the nation. They have no right to be accounted citizens of this Republic. They care nothing for it. They are termed pro-German, but that is more honor than they deserve. People of their kind lack the character and the mind to be faithful for long to any cause, however bad. They are always ready to conspire against law and order. They aim now to influence the weak and ignorant to criminal action. Every man of the required age who does not register next Tuesday will commit a criminal act and be liable to imprisonment. To register is not to be drafted. Only one in twenty of those who register will be called for military service. Many of the others will be appointed to other service equally important to the nation. Those who are legally exempt or have dependents to support will not be disturbed. But the registration must be complete and the prompt action of the Washington authorities promises that it will be peaceful.

THIS TWAIN.

We "beg to surround with a rich halo of enthusiastic cheering"—or jeering—"the united names" of the Postmaster of Portland, Ore., and the Mayor of Chicago, Ill. The Oregonian statesman warns the Oregonians not to spend $6,000,000 on roads. No, they must save their money. They will need it all to pay the $100,000,000,000, one hundred billions, the modest indemnity which the Germans are to collect from us.

The second number on our toast list is the Mayor "of the sixth largest German city in the world," the man who wouldn't invite the French mission to Cook County. Last week he refused to allow Liberty Bond salesmen to ask for subscriptions in the City Hall.

"If he were not Mayor," said Alderman ILIFF of this Mayor's performance in April, "it would be too silly to talk about." The opinion holds good in May.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Grievance Carefully Considered.

By asking, in a letter which was printed on this page yesterday, if his German birth explained why he was unable to secure employment in this country, FREDERICK W. L. VON FALKENBURG more than intimated—in effect expressed—his belief that he was a victim of unjust discrimination for just that reason. Then he proceeded to prove how undeserving of such treatment he is by characterizing exactly as would a real American—or Englishman or Frenchman or Italian—"the damnable outrages perpetrated by the Imperial German Government," and the blind obedience which the oppressed and coerced German people have paid to the dictates of Kaiserism.

Now, if Mr. VON FALKENBURG was living in this country before the war, he must know that then not only was it quite free from any prejudice against people of German birth, but that they were, of all foreigners, perhaps the best liked, the most respected, and the most frequently praised. Their virtues and their abilities were cordially and unanimously recognized by all their neighbors. If they are now less popular than they were—if even the holding of opinions as to the policies and acts of the German Government, which are condemned, as Mr. VON FALKENBURG put it, "by the entire civilized and uncivilized world," has not saved him from deprivation of the common right to earn his living by honest work—it must be for some other reason than American hostility to German birth, as such.

The fallacy in his presentation of his case lies in his forgetting that, however it may be with Germans in Germany, those in the United States have not been oppressed and coerced by Kaiserism, and yet he stands among German-Americans, if not alone, at least the member of a minute group, in condemning the acts which he so accurately described as "damnable outrages," and he is almost as nearly solitary in asserting that the obedience which the Kaiser receives from his subjects is blind. As a class, the Germans in America seem to have been moved by an inner, not an outer, compulsion to be more German than the Germans in Germany, and whatever wrongs Mr. VON FALKENBURG may have suffered or be suffering he should ascribe to that fact.

Miss Rankin Earns Applause.

It has never been a pleasant task to criticise "the lady from Montana," for out of the House of Representatives, as in it, there has been the kindliest of feeling for her, and no desire, except possibly on the part of a few particularly crabbed antagonists of woman suffrage, that her course as a legislator should illustrate the deficiencies of her sex as lawmakers. There will, therefore, be pretty general satisfaction that at last Miss RANKIN has proposed to an important statute an amendment with which nobody can find any fault, and that she supported it in a speech that had several merits, including those of brevity, simplicity, and an accurate presentation of demonstrable truths.

It might be noted, of course, that her proposal to utilize in the conservation of the nation's food supplies the training which women have had along those lines was one that did not need, to secure its adoption, the advocacy of a feminine Congressman, and that it presumably would have been done, even if the bill had contained no explicit statement to that effect. The noting, however, would not be very gracious, and, after all, Miss RANKIN does deserve some credit for seeing her opportunity to prove herself something more and better than a tearful opponent of war, whether justifiable or not.

It is creditable to the other Representatives, too, that they applauded so cordially as they did Miss RANKIN's first demonstration of a fairly valid claim to participation in the nation's councils. On general principles, indeed, one looks a bit askance at legislators who confine their activities to matters in which they have a special and distinctly personal interest, but the position of "the lady from Montana" is peculiar, in addition to being as yet unique, and she could hardly be expected to legislate as a woman rather than as a member of the human race, or one of its geographically separated groups.

The better Miss RANKIN justifies her election, the better will everybody be pleased—everybody, at least, whose pleasure or displeasure is of any consequence. But the exact difference between voting for war and voting to carry on war efficiently she might find hard to define. Not a few among the men who are her colleagues, however, find themselves in the same difficulty, and it doesn't seem to trouble them any. So why should it trouble her?

Business Can't Be as Usual.

There ought to be, and probably is, a middle ground that all can reach between "business as usual" and a change of habit as regards expenditure that goes to the point of bringing a considerable part of business to ruin or into serious difficulty. In war, as in peace, economy is commendable only when judicious, and it always needs to be viewed, or at any rate is always the better for being viewed, in its relations and not as virtuous-in-itself.

Certainly this is not a time for the reckless throwing away of money by anybody, but neither is it a time for penurious hoarding as a selfish protection from the very needs which such hoarding is calculated to hasten and even to produce. But "business as usual," in the literal sense of the phrase, is impossible when conditions are about as far as possible from the usual, and the ceaseless iteration of those words is so irritating to the innumerable people who are feeling the pinch of high prices that it is likely to defeat the purpose of those who utter it.

Economies that needlessly throw large classes out of employment are obviously reprehensible, but those that are adjusted to the real scarcity of this or that article of merchandise, especially food, need no defense.

After all, the problem is in every case a personal one, and no iron rules can be formulated. What is economy for one may be reckless extravagance for another.

ENLIGHTEN THE RUSSIANS.

Talk About War Aims Entirely Uncomprehended by the Masses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Russian by birth and having lived in Russia about thirty-five years, I claim to understand the Russian people's mentality a little better than those who have never been in Russia and who nevertheless discuss the Russian questions. Now, I most heartily approve of Mr. Upton Sinclair's suggestions, published in today's NEW YORK TIMES, to the effect that we, together with the other allies, have the right and even the duty to enlighten the Russian revolutionists regarding certain international matters. The Russian workmen and soldiers are patriotic and ready to sacrifice their lives for the good of their country, but being in the great majority of cases ignorant, they do not know what exactly to do. In 1825 some Russian officers under the influence of French liberal ideas demanded a constitution, and their soldiers were taught to yell: "Give us constitution!" Czar Nicholas I., who was a brave man, had accosted the soldiers and asked them: "What is constitution?" "The wife of Constantine," was the naive reply. Is there wonder that the Russian revolutionary movement of 1825 was easily quenched?

Now we hear that the Russian revolutionists demand peace without annexation and indemnity. I may assure your readers that there are no Russian words equivalent to these terms, which need a long explanation, almost a lecture, in order to become comprehensible to the uneducated Russians. Is it any wonder that in some Russian trenches they do not want to budge for fear of committing the newly invented crime of annexation? But what is the use of our talking about the illiterate Russians' misconceptions of some international terms when we know that Messrs. Hillquit, Sinclair, and many other learned Socialists and internationalists cannot agree as to what is to be understood under the terms of an indemnity, a punitive indemnity, a contribution, restoration, reparation, &c.

But the question is: Who profits by all this idle talk? Are not Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, a part of France, and most of Rumania for the time being annexed and bled to death by continuous indemnities and contributions? It is not only foolish, it is criminal to occupy the mind of the Russian soldiers with nonsensical international terms when their business is to fight, to drive the enemy from their own soil, and to help the Allies to liberate themselves from the same foe. In Russia they must understand that while they stand idle the French, the British, the Italian, and the Belgian soldiers fight and die for their common cause, and now we, too, are joining the Allies, and for that reason we have the right to advise the Russians as to the best way they can and must do their part of our common terrible task. We cannot interfere with the Russian Constituent Assembly, but we are entitled to say what should or should not be done in the Russian trenches, for the trenches of all Allies are a joint job.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., May 25, 1917.

Registration on St. Boniface's Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What was probably a mere coincidence in the selection of June 5 for Registration Day may turn out to be a good deal more, at least if one looks for the spiritual suggestiveness of it, for June 5 is the Feast of St. Boniface—a "black letter" day in the Church Calendar.

St. Boniface, christened Winifred, was born at Crediton, Devonshire, in A. D. 680, was brought up at Nutsall Abbey, near Winchester, and from infancy evinced great sentiments of piety and a strong desire of preaching the Gospel to the heathen inhabitants of Germany. Upon obtaining authority he proceeded as a missionary to the Frisians, but at first his efforts were in vain, for those people were fighting Charles Martel. Then he began his labors in Thuringia and Bavaria, afterword going on to Saxony, founding monasteries everywhere and destroying the idols of heathenism. One spectacular act was his causing to be hewn down a famous oak sacred to Thor. His cause was crowned with such success that he became Germany's patron saint, though suffering martyrdom.

Please God that this new Boniface of the West, bestirring himself like an Apostle to consecrated action, may effectively carry his truth of the Gospel of the liberty of peoples to the kultured heathenism of present-day Germany.

C. H. W.
Newark, May 26, 1917.

THE BIVOUAC OF THE BRAVE.

A MEMORIAL DAY ODE.

Sleep, valiant fathers of our nation,
sleep,
In this emblossomed bivouac of the
brave,
As o'er your graves we loving guard-
watch keep
And think for what your noble lives
you gave.

Your dauntless hearts were deaf to
Glory's call,
And to the hireling's wage you gave
no heed,
But at your country's summons yielded
all
And in her sacred cause were glad to
bleed.

Your wives and sweethearts, fired with
equal zeal,
Bade you godspeed upon your mission
high.
Your one ambition was the common
weal—
For it you ready stood to do or die.

For it you left the forge and left the
field,
And in the half-turned furrow left
the plow,
And ingrates were we if we did not
yield
Our reverent homage to your memory
now.

You for your fireside fought, and not
for Fame,
And little reck'd you what her scroll
should bear,
But to your children 'twere a cause
for shame
Should they be callous to what's
blazoned there.

But what you strove for! Ah! should
we despise
The priceless boon for which you
fought and bled,
Methinks that from yon rows of graves
would rise
An angered host of those long silent
dead.

Sleep peacefully, O valiant fathers,
sleep!
May naught we do disturb your calm
repose;
The charge you gave us may we, faithful, keep,
Lest we, your sons, be numbered with
your foes.

The vanquished day has marched into
the west,
The camp on high with watchfires is
alight,
The sentinel stars will guard you while
you rest—
Good night! Immortal Sires! good
night! good night!

WILLIAM STIVERS BATE.

EXPLOSIVES BILL IN HOUSE.

Effort to Give Government "Imperialistic Powers" Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Administration's Explosives Control bill, shorn of several of its provisions, was reported to the House today from the Committee of the Whole and will be voted on Thursday. As finished by the Committee of the Whole, the measure provides that "when the United States is at war it shall be unlawful to manufacture, distribute, store, use, or possess powder, explosives, blasting supplies, ingredients thereof, unless such manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession is in compliance with the provisions of, for the purpose set out in, and in the manner provided by the regulations authorized by the provisions of this act."

The bill authorizes the President to proclaim "such rules and regulations in the interest of public safety as he may deem necessary." A penalty of $5,000 fine or three years' imprisonment or both is provided for violation of the regulations.

Representative Campbell of Kansas denounced what he charged was an attempt to give "imperialistic powers" to the Government.

"Can we do anything else in war time?" asked Representative Green of Vermont, a fellow-Republican.

"Yes," Mr. Campbell retorted. "Congress can stay here and pass such regulations as are needed. Congress ought to be here."

Republicans fought bitterly and successfully to strike out a provision that would have permitted the Bureau of Mines to carry out regulations made by the President under the bill. Chairman Foster of the Mines and Mining Committee announced he would demand a separate roll call on this amendment Thursday. As the bill stands its enforcement would be left to national, State and municipal police authorities.

A section appropriating $250,000 for carrying out the bill was eliminated as unnecessary. Representative McKenzie obtained the adoption of an amendment providing that no person should be exempted from military service by reason of employment under the bill.

Passage of the measure as amended is expected in spite of Republican assertions that it might not permit individuals to possess arms and ammunitions, even though such right is guaranteed them under the Constitution.

SUFFRAGISTS HAVE HOPE.

Speakers Say President Wilson Favors Federal Amendment.

After being assured by different speakers who have recently had a hearing with President Wilson that he was in favor of the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the present Congress and would act favorably upon any measure taken by Congress to that effect, the members of the National Woman's Party, at a meeting at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution asking for the immediate passage of the bill as a "patriotic and constructive war measure to obtain that democracy in our own country that we are asking abroad."

The meeting was arranged by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Abby Scott Baker of Washington, and Zona Gale were the speakers. Mr. Hopkins told of his call upon the President as a member of the Committee of Liberals, of the President's favorable comment upon the passage of the suffrage amendment, of the Senate's agreement, and the opposition of the Judiciary Committee, which held that the amendment was not a war measure. He told of a letter since sent to the President asking him to impress the committee with the idea that the women's bill was an important war measure. Dudley Field Malone, urging the immediate passage of the Federal amendment, said that as the women would be great sufferers from the war, and that as the war was a national and not a local action, so the immediate enfranchisement of the women should follow by an act of the Federal Government.

Mrs. Rogers referred to the work of the women who are picketing the White House in Washington under the direction of the National Woman's Party.

"They keep before this country and the world," she said, "the fact that the Democratic Party has not kept its pledge to the women."

She made other reference to the value of the work of the pickets, making answer, without direct reference to it, to a letter recently sent by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to the Woman's Party, asking that the pickets be removed as they were injuring the suffrage cause.

TO HONOR HISTORIC PRINTER

Boys of Apprentices' School Will Put a Wreath on Bradford's Grave.

The students of the School for Printers' Apprentices of New York have inaugurated an annual memorial to William Bradford, who was America's first Public Printer.

Mrs. Laura Comstock Dunlap recently brought to light that the grave of Mr. Bradford in Trinity Church yard has been barren on Decoration Day in past years. The students of the school will visit the cemetery in a body at 2 P. M. on Memorial Day and place a wreath on Mr. Bradford's grave, and, through representatives of each class, will make the ceremony an annual event.

William Bradford was born a Quaker in Leicester, England, in 1663 and died in New York on May 23, 1752. His first work in America was done in Philadelphia in 1685. He came to New York in 1693, and on April 10 was made Public Printer. On Nov. 8, 1725, he published The New York Gazette, the first newspaper printed in New York, at the northwest corner of Hanover Square, now occupied by the Cotton Exchange. It was to William Bradford that Benjamin Franklin applied for his first job in New York.

The apprentices will also visit the vault in which Hugh Gain, America's first Irish printer, is buried. He was born in Belfast in 1725 and died in New York in 1807. He published a newspaper, printed and sold books, and was wealthy at the time of his death.

DELEHANTY TO CONTEST.

Obtains Permission for His Action to Unseat McIntyre.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 29.—Permission was granted today to ex-Judge James A. Delehanty of New York to bring an action to contest the election of Judge John F. McIntyre as a Judge of the Court of Special Sessions of New York. The authority was granted by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, and was based upon the report made by Harold J. Hinman, Deputy Attorney General. The hearings took place last month.

Judge McIntyre was declared elected last Fall by a plurality of 816 votes over Delehanty, Republican and Progressive candidate. Delehanty obtained an examination of the ballots on a Supreme Court order, and this examination required the inspection and recounting of over 270,000 ballots. It lasted two months, and was conducted in the presence of counsel for McIntyre and Delehanty under the supervision of the Board of Elections of New York. Following this recount Delehanty challenged the correctness of the official count in 368 districts, his claim being that the election officers did not properly count the ballots treated by them as valid ballots, and that there has been found in the boxes containing valid ballots 1,158 more votes for him than had been credited to him.

M'MILLAN IS FREE FROM ARCTIC PERILS

Explorer and Crocker Land Expedition Marooned Two Years in Greenland.

WHOLE PARTY SAFE AT ETAH

With Them Are Members of the First Relief Force That Went North In the Cluett.

Donald B. MacMillan, the explorer, and the other members of the Crocker Land expedition, who went into the arctic in 1913 and had been marooned in Greenland for two years, are safe. A cable message was received at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday from the Thorshaven, in Faroe Islands, off the coast of Scotland, signed by Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, physician of the expedition, announcing the arrival of the MacMillan party at Etah, as well as the members of the first relief party, who lost their ship. The message to the museum said:

MacMillan, Comer, Small, and Hovey, Etah, Danmark, North Star Bay. Ekblaw, Godhavn. Hunt, Hans Egede. Arrangi credit, passport, Copenhagen, through American Minister. HUNT.

George H. Sherwood of the American Museum of Natural History and Acting Chairman of the committee in charge of the Crocker Land expedition gave out the following statement in explanation of the cablegram:

"The steamer Danmark is the second ship chartered by the committee, which is composed of representatives of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and the University of Illinois, for the relief of members of the expedition. The Danmark was chartered last year from the Greenland Mining Company and sent north. This cablegram means that she was caught in the ice and was forced to winter in North Star Bay. The last previous word we had from the expedition was dated July 10, 1916, and was written by Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, Curator of Geology in the Museum of Natural History, who was then not far from North Star Bay. That letter was brought out by the George B. Cluett, the first relief ship sent, which was damaged by the ice and didn't reach Etah. She wintered in Parker Snow Bay, and returned as soon as she could to this country.

"Of the men mentioned in today's cable, Donald B. MacMillan, E. Elmer Ekblaw, Harrison J. Hunt, and J. C. Small are members of the original Crocker Land expedition, which sailed North in 1913 on the Diana, which was wrecked at Labrador, and in the Erik. Dr. Hovey, and Captain George Comer, the pilot, were members of the first relief expedition which sailed in the Cluett. All six have been marooned in North Greenland for two years.

"The cable also means that Ekblaw and Dr. Hunt have sledged down from Etah or North Star Bay to South Greenland, over 1,500 miles of snow and ice, across Melville Bay, a most perilous journey, and that they reached Godhaven, on Disco Island. For some reason both could not continue, and Ekblaw remained behind, while Dr. Hunt continued probably to Holstenberg, where he evidently caught the Hans Egede and set sail for Copenhagen, which city he will probably reach within a week, and be in New York within a month.

"In the absence of news of the expedition it was thought advisable to charter the Neptune, and arrange to dispatch her to the relief of the party on July 10. She is commanded by Captain Robert Bartlett of Peary expedition fame. Plans for her sailing will proceed unless we get definite word from Dr. Hunt in the meantime that it will not be necessary. Three members of the original expedition came out of the North last year and returned to this country. They were Dr. Maurice Tanguary, Jerome Allen and Lieutenant Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N. They also sledged down over the ice packs in order to get back to civilization."

Mr. Sherwood yesterday sent a cablegram to Dr. Hunt at Copenhagen asking as to the advisability of sending the Neptune north. The MacMillan expedition started out in July of 1913 to find Crocker Land, which Rear Admiral Peary reported he had seen on his north pole discovery exploration. The expedition got into trouble soon after its start, when its ship, the Diana, was wrecked off Barge Point, Labrador. The party and its supplies were transferred to the schooner Erik, and reached Etah in the Fall of 1913.

In 1915 the first relief expedition aboard the Cluett, and in charge of Dr. Hovey, was sent to rescue the party. The Cluett reached Etah, took several members of the party on board, and started away, only to be caught in the ice packs and held. Last Spring the Danmark was chartered in Greenland and sent north to get the party. The last heard of her before yesterday was on Aug. 20 of last year, when she was caught in the ice at Melville Bay. The Cluett, in the meanwhile, was released from the ice, and reached New Foundland last September. Comer, Dr. Hovey, and Ekblaw had gone back to Etah from the Cluett, and yesterday was the first word from them since last year. The MacMillan party had spent the Winter on board the Cluett, ice marooned in Parker Snow Bay.

In November of 1914 MacMillan reported a journey of 1,500 miles overland searching for Crocker Land. All he could find was a mirage of a large land of hills and valleys and mountains. He gave it as his opinion that this was what Peary saw in 1908 and reported as a new land. In his description then of what he saw he wrote:

"Stretching for at least 120 degrees there was every appearance of an immense land—hills, valleys, snow-capped peaks—as plain as a thing could possibly be. I even asked one of the Eskimos toward what point we should head. He smiled and said he thought it was 'pooiook' (mist.) Green declared that if he ever saw land, that was land. The only reason I had for doubting its existence was its size.

"As we proceeded, it gradually changed in appearance and extent with the revolving of the sun, and finally disappeared altogether. Standing later on the heights of the cape where Peary stood eight years before, we saw the same thing, and had we not been out there we could have taken our oath that it was land."

SHACKLETON IN LONDON.

Returns Enthusiastic Over America's Attitude in the War.

Special

MEMORIAL PARADES FOR THREE BOROUGHS

Line of March in Manhattan Made Shorter Out of Deference to G. A. R.

ONLY 1,530 MEN OF '61

Regiment of Negroes to Appear for First Time in a Decoration Day Parade.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx will have Memorial parades today. The Grand Marshal of each expects to have more men and a greater number of organizations in line than usual, both military and civic, with a display of patriotism everywhere that will be significant of the spirit of the country and the response to duty in upholding its democratic ideals of liberty.

In Manhattan there will be approximately 18,000 marchers, forming the largest Memorial Day parade seen in years, made up of practically every unit of the National Guard, marines, and sailors, and many military, civic, and patriotic organizations—an addition this year of more than 6,000 members of various societies.

But every member of the Grand Army of the Republic who is able to ride or walk sent word to Secretary Edward J. Atkinson of the Memorial Committee, at the City Hall, that he would be in line when the procession starts along Riverside Drive. With them will be some of their sons among the Spanish-American War Veterans, and some will have grandsons in the more recently formed military organizations.

Since the last Memorial Day parade 130 of the civil war veterans of Manhattan have died. The total memberships of the thirty-nine G. A. R. Posts in Manhattan is now reduced to 1,530, and some of the posts have not more than four or five members. It is expected that 500 will be in today's parade, a few marching on foot and a larger number in carriages. The still more thinned lines of the picturesque Zouaves will also move along under the old and battle-scarred flags.

Line of March Shorter.

The line of march will be five blocks shorter this year because of concern for the comfort of the aged veterans. The line will form at Seventy-third Street and Riverside Drive, starting promptly at 9 o'clock, proceeding up the Drive to Ninety-second Street, where it will disband. At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East, and Governor Whitman and their staffs will review the parade. Commander Andrew Boyd, the Grand Marshal, and his staff will review the marchers at Ninety-first Street.

For the first time negro National Guardsmen will be seen in a Memorial Day parade here. They compose the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment, recently organized and commanded by Colonel William Hayward. This regiment is to replace in the parade the Seventy-first, now "somewhere" on service. Included in the other new organizations to be in line are the 700 recruits for war service, enlisted under auspices of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and the Home Defense League.

The parade will move in formation of nine divisions, six more divisions than were in the parade last year. The official program follows:

Mounted police, band; U. S. Coast Artillery Corps Band; Capt. C. Fisher commanding (probably 4 companies); battalion of marines and sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, subject to the discretion of the commanding officer; band.

First Division, N. G. N. Y., Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan commanding; Colonel H. L. Scandrett, Adjutant General; First Brigade, Colonel Willard C. Fisk; Brigade Staff; Seventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Robert McLean; Fifteenth, Colonel William Hayward; Twelfth, Colonel E. H. L. Foster; Sixty-ninth, Lieut. Col. L. B. Reed; Twenty-second, (Engineers,) Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt; Ninth Coast Defense Command, Colonel John J. Byrne; First Field Artillery, Colonel Merritt H. Smith; First Armored Motor Battery, Captain H. G. Montgomery; Squadron A Cavalry, Major V. R. Wright; machine gun troop, Captain Henry Sheldon; First Battalion, Signal Corps, Major W. L. Hallahan; Company A, First Battalion Signal Corps, Captain A. L. Hamilton; Naval Militia, Major J. F. Dunseith; Third Ambulance Company, Lieutenant M. De F. Smith, and a detachment First Battalion, Naval Militia, Lieut. Commander Sawyer.

Special escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, band and drum corps; Veteran Corps of Artillery, Lieut. Col. J. R. Delafield commanding.

Grand Marshal, Andrew Boyd; Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Commander Isidore Isaacs; Past Grand Marshals G. M. Barry, G. Lindsay Drew, Geo. D. Drew, H. Stevens, W. F. Kirchner; Chief Aid, Captain Horace Graff and the G. A. R. posts; camps of Sons of Veterans; Ella Bixby Post, Daughters of Veterans, and the Citizens' Auxiliary Corps No. 1, all in two divisions.

1,500 G. A. R., Spanish War Veterans, Past Commander in Chief Maurice Simmons, Division Marshal; Past Commander P. F. Harney, Adjutant and Chief of Staff.

The Home Defense League, special escort to the Army and Navy Union; Army and Navy Union, Bernard A. Flood, Department Commander of New York; Army and Navy Veterans, Captain M. J. Cummings, Marshal; Junior American Guard Division; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Xavier H. S. Cadets, Xavier Catholic Big Brothers, the Veteran Cadets, Holy Cross Cadets, Boy Scouts, St. Jean Baptist Cadets, New York Turner Cadets, American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, and Boy Scouts.

Woman Military Reserve, U. S. A., American Woman's League for Self Defense, Girl Scouts, and Boy Scouts. At the conclusion of the parade memorial exercises will take place at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, where veterans will place wreaths.

The Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will march in the Bronx parade. At the same time the veterans are marching uptown more than 30,000 boys of the Public Schools Athletic League, representing all the boroughs, will march up Fifth Avenue, from the Washington Arch to Fifty-seventh Street. Mayor Mitchel and other officials will review the procession at the stand in front of the public library.

The Spanish War Veterans will assemble at the Hotel Majestic at 1 o'clock, where addresses will follow by George W. Wickersham, Bainbridge Colby, Surrogate J. F. Cohalan, Borough President Marks, Msgr. John P. Chidwick, who was chapain of the battleship Maine, and other speakers.

In the afternoon exercises will take place at General Grant's tomb, in which the members of the U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn will take part. They will go by boat to the Riverside Park landing.

The Mayor will "launch" the land battleship, the U. S. S. Recruit, in Union Square at 12:30 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the City History Club will hold Memorial exercises at St. Nicholas Avenue and 117th Street. At the same hour Veterans of the Foreign Wars will hold patriotic services at the U. S. Maine Monument at Columbus Circle, which will conclude with placing floral pieces by Commander A. J. Rabing. A patriotic meeting takes place at Carnegie Hall at 8 o'clock, at which President Frank L. Dowling of the Aldermen will preside. Admission will be by card.

An anniversary requiem mass for the Irish Martyrs will take place at 10 o'clock in All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and 129th Street.

EXPECT RUSH OF RECRUITING.

Officers Count on Memorial Day Enthusiasm to Influence Many.

Recruiting officers of the army, navy, and marine corps expect a great rush of enlistments as the result of the patriotic enthusiasm that will be aroused today by memorial exercises all over the city. Recruiting stations of all branches of the service will be open until 2 P. M. to receive applications of those who wish to enroll. Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting in the New York district, issued a special appeal to patriots yesterday, urging them to respond to the spirit of Memorial Day by rallying to the colors.

Colonel Walsh declared that 100,000 recruits were needed by the regular army for fifty-one new regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

"Launching" Takes Place at Noon.

Navy recruiting is expected to receive its greatest impetus since the war began when the big land battleship the U. S. S. Recruit will be "launched" at Union Square at 12:30 o'clock today. Built after the model of a dreadnought, with full rigging, searchlights, semaphores, compasses, and machine guns, the vessel will hereafter be a spectacular centre of marine and navy recruiting activities. The "launching" of the battleship will form a conspicuous part of the Memorial Day exercises in New York.

Mayor Mitchel and members of his Committee on National Defense will preside at the ceremonies. At 12:30 o'clock they will receive on board Rear Admiral Usher and officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. Mayor Mitchel will then turn the battleship over to Admiral Usher for use by the Navy Department as a recruiting station for the Navy and Marine Corps. The Admiral will assign the command of the vessel to Commander C. A. Adams.

During the ceremonies 200 boys of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, under command of Commodore L. E. Trimm and Colonel I. W. Irving will form a guard of honor around the ship. On board a detachment of sailors and marines will man the rails, and the Marine Band will play the national anthem while the Admiral's flag is being hoisted. The Navy will be represented, in addition to Rear Admiral Usher, by Commanders F. B. Upham, E. P. Jessop, C. A. Adams, and K. M. Bennett, Lieut. Commanders John Grady and T. H. Taylor, and Naval Constructors G. H. Rock and H. T. Wright. Representing the Marines will be Col. T. H. Moses, Captains R. E. Rowell, D. R. Mills, and E. E. Evans, and Lieut. D. M. Gardner.

Inexperienced Seamen Not Wanted.

Commander J. B. Patten, U. S. N., in charge of the recruiting for the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, announced yesterday the receipt of an order from the Navy Department directing that no more men who had not had actual sea experience should be admitted to the Naval Reserve force. As interpreted by Commander Patten, the order still allows for the acceptance of merchant sailors, experienced yachtsmen, cooks, firemen, and oilers. Up to date 4,801 men have been enrolled in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, of whom comparatively few have had any real sea experience.

The first of a series of Saturday night recruiting rallies under the auspices of the recruiting branch of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense will be held this week at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Job E. Hedges will be the principal speaker. Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee, will preside. Pasquale Amato, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will sing The Star-Spangled Banner," and two military bands and the Fife and Drum Corps of the Boy Scouts of Richmond will play.

The Midday Minute Men, a body of men exempt from conscription, completed their organization plans yesterday at 57 Chambers Street and decided to formulate plans within a few days for an extensive propaganda of patriotism and service.

"Wood Smoke at Twilight"

The finest fishing, hunting, camping, canoeing and all the delights of the wilds that earth affords

Deep in the Maine Woods

Easily accessible and as comfortable or as rigorous as you care to make it, for both men and women.

Experienced, licensed guides make camping absolutely safe; their solicitude for your comfort, their primitive kindliness with their skill in all the arts of the woods make a holiday in the forest primeval a delight. The excellence of their cooking is proverbial.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

FARM LANDS in Aroostook County, growing the white potato, produce the highest money return in American agricultural practice. The yield is from 250 to 500 bushels per acre. The return to the grower in February, 1917, was $2.00 per bushel.

THE BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD will assist in every proper way the development of the soil and timber resources of the territory it serves. The largest stand of uncut timber east of the Mississippi River.

SOFTWOODS: Spruce, Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Cedar, Aspen.

HARDWOODS: Birch, Beech, Maple.

Hotel locations and camp sites are abundant in the Nation's Playground.

Send 10 cents for "In the Maine Woods 1917." Illustrated articles, colored sectional maps, with list of principal fishing waters and full information about guides, camps, distances, rates and everything one wishes to know.

Address Vacation Bureau, Bangor & Aroostook R. R., Department F.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

Bangor, Me.

NEW HAVEN ROAD CANCELS 199 TRAINS

Reduces Passenger Service 10 Per Cent. So as Better to Handle Food and Fuel.

LOCAL SCHEDULES CUT

Special and Excursion Trains Practically Eliminated—Follows the Erie's Lead.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced last night a curtailment of its passenger schedules by 199 trains, or 10 per cent. of its service, in accordance with the recommendations of the War Board of the railroads. The New Haven is the second road entering New York to cut its passenger schedules, the Erie having taken off seventy-five trains three weeks ago. As was the case with the Erie, the curtailment of the New Haven's schedule was made so that it could better handle food and fuel supplies. For a year the New Haven's freight carrying capacity has been overtaxed, so that it has had to resort to frequent embargoes.

The New Haven announced that its war timetables would be subject to the approval of the Railroads' War Board and of the Public Service Commissions of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The Massachusetts authorities have named June 4 for a hearing.

Of the total number of trains to be eliminated, 157 are week-day trains and forty-two Sunday trains. The curtailment of this service, it was announced, will be made where there will be the least interference with travel. The first trains to be taken off will be local trains the traffic on which is light.

The proposed readjustment of the New Haven schedules is in line with a policy mapped out for all the railroads of the country by the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association. It was proposed that surplus passenger trains be taken off so that war supplies, food and fuel could be moved with greater dispatch. This is the statement of the committee on which the New Haven announced that it based its reductions:

"The War Board, especially organized by the railroads to operate all the roads of the country as one system for purposes of national defense, finds it inevitable that from time to time it must recommend the adoption of policies which may prove inconvenient to the public. In doing so, however, the board will rely upon the support of public opinion. In the present national emergency some sacrifice of individual convenience is necessary to enable the railroads to increase the capacity of their lines and conserve the fuel supply of the country."

The proposed reduction in trains by the New Haven will release men and locomotives for the task of keeping the great war factories of New England running, furnishing them fuel as well as supplies, the recent curtailment of which has been the source of numerous complaints.

The New Haven announced that in making up the list of trains to be cut out close watch had been kept upon the traffic, and that in many cases consolidation of local trains would result in less inconvenience to the public than at first might be supposed by commuters. Special and excursion trains will be almost eliminated. A statement from the New Haven offices said:

"The railways will be taxed to their maximum capacity in moving food, supplies, and troops for purposes of national defense. They must prepare for this extraordinary traffic and increase their capacity so as to move coal, food, war supplies, and the like with the utmost speed and efficiency. In doing this there will be some reduction of train service, with especial endeavor to minimize any hardship upon the public. It would absolutely be impossible to curtail passenger train service, even 1 per cent., without causing some inconvenience. When it was considered that the New Haven had found it necessary to effect decreases which equal nearly 10 per cent. of its train schedules in order to meet the needs of the Government and the public in the present emergency, some conception may be had of the traffic transportation problems involved in making this change with as little inconvenience to the traveling public as possible."

WED IN HASTE IN WAR.

Carl H. Watson of Engineer Corps Marries Mrs. E. D. Nicholas.

Another wedding hastened by war was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Dunston Nicholas, daughter of John Dunston, a well-known restaurant man of this city, and Carl Hawley Watson of Great Neck, L. I., which took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

The wedding will come as a surprise to the friends of the bridal pair. They have been engaged for several weeks, and planned to have a formal wedding later on, but as Mr. Watson expects to leave for France soon with the Engineer Corps, it was hastened.

The couple, accompanied by the bride's father, obtained the marriage license at the office of Thomas O'Connell at Manhasset earlier in the afternoon, and made arrangements with County Judge Louis Smith over the telephone to perform the ceremony. The Judge was waiting for them at the hotel when they arrived.

Mr. Watson is a member of the American Society of Engineers, a graduate of Cornell, and belongs to the Cornell University and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs.

Parties for Two with Bridals Near.

Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of 563 Park Avenue entertained last night with a dinner and theatre party for her daughter, Miss Mary Frances Gilbert, who is to marry Edwin Norman Hickman on Saturday. The guests included the bridal attendants.

John Hornblower De Witt gave a dinner, followed by dancing, at his home, 40 West Fifty-first Street, last evening, for his niece, Miss Helen Anita De Witt, who is to marry Dr. Norman Edwin Titus on Monday, June 11, in St. Thomas's Church.

Dr. Noguchi Slightly Better.

The condition of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the pathological department of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research had somewhat improved yesterday, according to a bulletin given out last night at Mount Sinai Hospital by his physician, Dr. Emanuel Libman.

"Condition somewhat improved, though still dangerous. At times he is delirious," read the bulletin. Dr. Noguchi was taken ill with typhoid fever last Thursday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Most Interesting Way to See the Best of Yellowstone Park.

Do you know that the most remarkable scenery in Yellowstone Park is to be found along the new Government-built Cody Road?

Cody is in the center of a most interesting mountainous country. It is there that the famous old scout "Buffalo Bill" had his home ranch, and it was for him that the town was named.

The Cody entrance to the Park is made by automobile, along the towering granite wall of Rattle Snake Mountain, through that mighty chasm, the Shoshone Canyon, and over beautiful Sylvan Pass.

You can take the Cody Road either going or coming—the cost is no more, so do not fail to include it in your program—reached directly by Burlington through trains.

You are invited to call, or correspond, so that we may tell you all about the Yellowstone Park Tour, the "Cody Road," and about the long limit, liberal stop-over, diverse route summer vacation tickets. I'd be glad to help you plan your trip, so that you can make the most of it, and send you illustrated booklet.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C. B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

SIX BETROTHALS TOLD.

Misses Saltus, Hollister, and Foster Among the Brides to Be.

Several interesting engagements were announced yesterday.

Miss Josephine Chandler Smith of 555 Park Avenue has told the betrothal of her niece, Miss Elsie Welsh Saltus, to J. Theus Munds of 470 Park Avenue, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Dickson Munds of Wilmington, N. C. Miss Saltus made her début last Winter at a large dance at Sherry's. She is a member of the Junior League and belongs to the Junior Girls' polo team at Cedarhurst, L. I., where she spends the Summer. Mr. Munds is in the brokerage business, and his clubs are the New York, Sleepy Hollow Country, and Bankers'. The wedding will take place next Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister of 930 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine A. Hollister, to Lieutenant Truman Smith, Fourth Regiment Infantry, U. S. A. Lieutenant Smith is a son of Mrs. Edmund D. Smith of Stamford, Conn., and was graduated from Yale University, class of '15. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Seward Foster of East Orange, N. J., gave a luncheon yesterday, at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Inez Foster, to Frank Gifford Tallman, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tallman of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Tallman is a graduate of Cornell University, and is now a radio operator in the Naval Reserve force.

Mrs. Hugh Black of Norfolk, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ines Black Miller, to George Willis Drake of this city, formerly of Corning, N. Y. The wedding is to take place on June 27 in St. Thomas's Church.

The engagement of Miss Ethel Adele Lindemann, daughter of Mrs. Hugo Lindemann of Stapleton, S. I., to Harold J. O'Connell of Brooklyn has been announced. Mr. O'Connell is the son of the late Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York. He has recently enlisted in the Naval Reserve and has been commissioned as an ensign.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Crane of Burlington, Vt., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Norma Field Maynard, to Herbert L. Miller of this city. Mr. Miller is at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg.

MISS PERRY ENGAGED.

Daughter of Prof. Bliss Perry to Wed Thomas M. Woodward.

Professor and Mrs. Bliss of Cambridge, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Goodnow Perry, to Thomas Mullen Woodward of Washington, D. C., formerly of Philadelphia. Mr. Woodward is a graduate of Princeton, class of '06, and is attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Miss Perry's father is widely known as a university professor and author. He was one time editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and has been a Professor of English Literature at Williams, Princeton, and Harvard.

The wedding is to take place immediately.

DR. EDMOND J. PALMER DIES.

Former Head of New York State Quarantine Commission Was 60.

Dr. Edmond James Palmer, former head of the New York State Quarantine Commission, died last night at his home, 103 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his sixty-first year. Dr. Palmer was graduated from Wesleyan University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the Society for Medical Jurisprudence, the West Side Medical Society, and the Lenox Medical Society. He was for thirty years head physician at St. Luke's Home.

Dr. Palmer is survived by his wife and two daughters, Miss Gene F. Palmer and Mrs. Maurice Flynn of Colorado Springs.

Pierre Allaimble.

Pierre Allaimble, Secretary for eighteen years, 1882-1900, to the American Legation at Constantinople, Turkey, died at his home, 616 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., on May 24.

Mr. Allaimble came to this country in 1868 under the guardianship of the late United States Senator Edward W. Nye. He returned to Paris, completed his education at Ecole de Beaux Arts, and later entered the diplomatic service of the United States. He was Secretary of Legation under Ambassadors Terrell, Cox, and Straus.

Mr. Allaimble is survived by his wife and by his daughter, Mrs. William Allen Johnston of Bayside, L. I.

George D. Lane Dies on Steamer.

George D. Lane, 67 years old, a mining engineer of 313 Massachusetts Avenue, Buffalo, died yesterday on a steamer en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to this city. When the vessel docked a police surgeon was sent on board and agreed with the ship surgeon's report that death was due to natural causes. Mrs. Lane was with her husband and will return to Buffalo with the body today. They had been traveling in the South for his health.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN BOWMAN, a veteran showman and for many years the team partner of the late William Harris, the New York theatrical producer, died at his home at Everett, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Mobile, Ala., seventy-four years ago.

JOHN McELROY, for many years with the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in a managerial capacity prior to his retirement, died yesterday at his home, 274 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Scotland seventy-one years ago.

Dr. EMANUEL HOCHHEIMER of 1,511 Madison Avenue, former resident surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, died last night at his home in his sixty-fourth year. Dr. Hochheimer was educated in the public schools of the city. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York and Bellevue Medical College.

FRANK DUSTEN HURTT, a Director of the Pond's Extract Company and a lawyer, died last night at his home, 106 Central Park West. His father, Frank W. Hurtt, was the original owner of the Pond's Extract Company.

WILLIAM T. CRANE, prominent turfman and crack shot, died on Monday at the home of his son, 1,055 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Crane was born in Brooklyn fifty-one years ago, and spent several years at Albany as private secretary to Senator William H. Reynolds. Later, Governor Morton appointed him Chief Rifle Inspector.

EDWARD T. HIGGINS, 31 years old, a son of the late Daniel Higgins, a well-known Brooklyn contractor, died at his home, 196 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

ARCHIE HUNT, a traveling salesman living at 1,178 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Sunday.

BERNARD F. BURNS, a retired patrolman, is dead at his home, 1,009 Fresh Pond Road, Queens, aged 49 years.

WILLIAM EDWIN ARNOLD, Sr., formerly prominent in shipping circles in Brooklyn, died at his home in Jacksonville, Fla., recently. He was 69 years old, and for years was General Traveling Passenger Agent of the Ocean Steamship Company, and later was representative of the Joy Line. Mr. Arnold was the author of the Arnold Telegraphic Codes, which are used widely in transportation circles.

JOHN A. HARTIGAN, for many years connected with the New York office of the Baltimore Guarantee and Fidelity Company, died on Sunday at his home, 1,200 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Worcester, Mass., fifty-six years ago.

ERNST BENEDICT VON PENTZ, 44 years old, the father of five sons, all of whom he named for a President of the United States, died at his home, 1,616 Hamilton Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., on Saturday. The sons are Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson Von Pentz.

CHARLES B. WILLERT, manager of the Nassau River Paper Company of this city, died yesterday at his home, 18 South Burnett Street, East Orange.

JOHN LAIRD, assistant to Town Engineer Charles A. Winston of West Orange, N. J., is dead at his home, 474 South Belmont Avenue, Newark, in his forty-eighth year.

CHARLES TSCHUPP, for twenty-five years a master machinist with the E. W. Bliss Company, died on Sunday at his home, 2,521 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year.

Dr. THOMAS J. KANE, oldest physician of Paterson, N. J., where he practiced forty-six years, died at St. Joseph's Hospital Monday in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. MINNA W. FRECH, widow of Dr. August F. Frech, died at her home, 840 Morris Park Avenue, on Monday. She was 75 years old.

HERMAN SHRIER, retired merchant, died on Sunday in his seventy-fifth year, at his home, 600 West 188th Street.

FREDERICK R. LUTTERS, 56 years old, for several years a correspondent on Long Island for Brooklyn newspapers, died suddenly at his home, 27 Fourteenth Street, College Point, on Monday.

THOMAS JEFFERSON REGAN, for many years with J. J. Harrington & Co., died yesterday at his home, 2,069 Hughes Avenue.

COL. N. NEWHAM-DAVIS.

Veteran British Soldier and Playwright Dies in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30.—Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Newham-Davis, author and playwright, died here Monday.

Colonel Davis, after retiring from the army, devoted his time to authorship. At the outbreak of the war, however, he was appointed an officer of the military guard over prisoners of war at Alexandria Palace. He had in his early days served in hard campaigns in the Straits Settlements; China and India and the Griqualand West and Zulu campaigns with the Imperial Mounted Infantry. He was attached three years to the Intelligence Department at Simla and retired in 1894.

He was part author of "Lady Madcap," produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre in 1904, and author of "A Day in Paris," produced in London and New York at the Empire Theatre in 1906. He was editor of Town Topics in 1914, when he was recalled into the service.

LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD.

Son of Founder of Banking House and a Prominent Sportsman Dies.

LONDON, May 29.—Leopold de Rothschild died this morning at his home at Leighton Buzzard after an illness of six weeks. Mr. Rothschild was 72 years old, and was the third son of Baron de Rothschild, founder of the English branch of the famous banking house. For many years prior to the war Mr. de Rothschild was a prominent figure in English racing circles, and in 1904 his horse, St. Amant, won the Derby.

Leopold de Rothschild was the younger of two surviving brothers of the late Lord Rothschild and had been considered the social member and sportsman of the family. He was a close friend of the late King Edward VII. and his generosity made him popular everywhere. He was a leading member of the Jockey Club and was an authority on handicapping, of which he made a study. In 1912 he had a narrow escape from assassination by a man known as William Tibbetts, who fired four shots at him as he was leaving his offices.

REV. F. A. PHILLIPS DEAD.

"Athol Forbes," Novelist and Dramatist, Was Vicar of Gorleston.

LONDON, May 29.—The Rev. Forbes Alexander Phillips, a novelist and dramatist, who wrote under the pseudonym of "Athol Forbes," died today at Gorleston Vicarage, in Great Yarmouth. He was born in 1866, and had been the vicar of Gorleston since 1893. He was the son of George Phillips, and was educated at Durham University and by private tutors.

He was the author of the following novels: "Some Mysteries of the Passion," "Cassock and Comedy," "A Son of Rimmon," "Odd Fish," "If Love Were All," "The Romance of Smuggling," "What Was the Resurrection?," "Is Death the End?" His plays were "Her First Proposal," "Church or Stage?" "Lord Danby's Affair," "A Maid of France," "When It Was Dark," and "The Last Toast."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

AHREND.—To Mr. and Mrs. David H. Ahrend, Central Valley, N. Y., a son, May 20, 1917.

LIBERMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Saul Liberman of 5,407 15th Av., Borough Park, a son, May 29, at Flower Hospital.

Engaged.

WOODWARD—PERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Perry of Cambridge, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Constance Goodnow, to Thomas Mullen Woodward, Princeton, 1906, of Philadelphia. Mr. Woodward is attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission and resides in Washington. They will be married immediately.

COLE—WITTE.—Dorothea Witte to Frederick T. Cole.

HILL—KENNEDY.—Josephine Kennedy to Edward J. Hill.

KELLER—MASTER.—Luella C. Master to Dr. William C. Keller.

KENAHAN—CLANCY.—Anne E. Clancy to John A. Kenahan.

MILCH—LEFKOWITZ.—Clara K. Lefkowitz to Herbert G. Milch.

RICHARDSON—OLIVER.—May G. Oliver to Frederick E. Richardson.

Married.

AGAR—SCOTT.—At Princeton, N. J., Angelina Thayer Scott, daughter of Professor William B. Scott and Mrs. Scott, to John G. Agar, Jr., on Monday, May 28.

DENNIS—STUTT.—On Tuesday, May 29, 1917, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston Stutt, 670 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. William M. Nesbit, Ph. D., officiating, Florence Guy to Harold Benedict Dennis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dennis.

GELBERG—KASHOWITZ.—On Tuesday, May 29, 1917, Anna Kashowitz was married to Abraham Gelberg.

KAHMAN—RADLER.—On Tuesday, May 29, 1917, Sylvia Radler was married to Saul Kashman.

NASH—THORPE.—On May 29, 1917, at Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. J. P. McComas, D. D., Adelaide Jane, daughter of the late Moses and Lucy Ann Ayres Thorpe, to Henry Payn Nash of New York.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN—KERFOOT.—May 28, Nellie W. Kerfoot to Daniel V. B. Allen.

DIETRICH—LEAVENS.—Mildred Leavens to Robert S. Dietrich.

WHITE—ANDREWS.—May 26, Lillian Andrews to Bertram N. White.

Died.

BERMAN.—Fannie, died May 28, in her forty-ninth year, beloved wife of Morris Berman, loving mother of Elsie, Tillie, Rose, Gertrude, Ethel, Sydney, and Philip. Funeral from her late residence, 108 West 141st St., at 1 P. M.

BETTS.—Suddenly, on May 27, at Linwood, Utah, Norman De Witt Betts, son of the late John MacEwen Betts and Ellen Scofield Betts of Wilton, Conn. Funeral services at Wilton Thursday, May 31, at 2 P. M. Interment Walden, N. Y. Madison (Wis.) papers please copy.

BRADY.—Thomas. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock.

EHLERS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 28 West 94th St., on Monday, May 28, 1917, Edward M. L. Ehlers, Brevet Colonel, U. S. V., 1861-65. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday evening, May 30, at 8 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 50 West 24th St. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

EHLERS.—Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., State of New York.—To the Officers and Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge and the Fraternity Throughout the Jurisdiction: It is with the most profound sorrow that announcement is made of the passing away of our beloved brother, Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, for thirty-six years the faithful Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. A loyal soldier attaining rank and distinction in the service of his country, a patriotic citizen and devoted Mason—his loss to the fraternity of the State of New York and to the craft at large cannot be measured in words. Our brother was occupied in the affairs of the craft down to the last moments of his long and serviceable life, and the recollection of his noble personality will live indelibly in the hearts of his colleagues. The presence of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge is requested at the funeral service as published.

THOMAS PENNEY, Grand Master.

EHLERS.—Edward M. L., To the Brethren of Civic Lodge No. 853, F. and A. M.: With deep regret I announce the death of our honorary member, Most Worshipful Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers, and hereby request you to attend the funeral services, which will be held in the Grand Lodge room, 24th St. and 6th Av., New York City, on Wednesday, May 30, at 8 P. M. Brethren will meet on Grand floor, 23d St. side, not later than 7:30 P. M. HERMAN J. SONNENBERG,

EHLERS — Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M.—We regret to announce the death of our Senior Past Master, Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Masonic services will be held in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 50 West 24th, Wednesday evening, May 30, 1917, at 8 P. M.

ROBERT G. MOORE, Master.
LAWRENCE E. WESTERFIELD, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., State of New York.—The officers and permanent members of the Grand Lodge are requested to attend the obsequies of Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, late Grand Secretary and Honorary Past Grand Master, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, New York, on Wednesday, May 30, at 8 P. M.

THOMAS PENNEY, Grand Master.

Died.

EHLERS.—Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary and honorary member of this lodge, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, Wednesday, May 30, at 8 P. M.

S. MARCUS HARRIS, Master.
M. H. SCHACK, Secretary.

EHLERS.—King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, F. & A. M. Brethren: We regret to announce the death of M. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of New York, and honorary member of our lodge. You are requested to attend Masonic services on Wednesday, May 30, at 8 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall.

JACOB S. BERLINER, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New York, died May 28, 1917. Honorary member of Marshall Lodge, 848, F. and A. M. Members of Marshall Lodge are requested to attend the funeral services at the Grand Lodge room, May 30, 8 P. M.

MAX FRIEDMAN, Master.
CARL GROSSNER, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., D. N. Y. Comrades, also members of Lafayette Camp, No. 1, Veterans, are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, at Masonic Temple, 24th St., Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, May 30.

By order:
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Commander.
JOSIAH C. LONG, Adjutant.

EHLERS.—Edward M. L., Bronx Lodge, 860, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Grand Secretary, Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, honorary member of Bronx Lodge, on Wednesday evening, May 30, 1917, at 8 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, City.

ELIAS G. MUNK, Master.
HENRY COHN, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Alma Lodge, No. 728, F. and A. M. Brethren of Alma Lodge are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary and honorary member of this lodge, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, Wednesday, May 30, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL A. KROSS, Master.
FRANK B. PIERDON, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Edward M. L., Piatt Lodge, 194, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Grand Secretary, Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, honorary member of Piatt Lodge, on Wednesday evening, May 30, 1917, at 8 o'clock, in Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 50 West 24th St.

PHILIP WILSON, Master.
CHARLES MYERS, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Veteran Association, 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y. With profound sorrow we announce the death of our Honorary Comrade, Colonel Edward M. L. Ehlers. Funeral services at Masonic Hall, 46 West 24th St., Wednesday, May 30, at 8 P. M.

JAMES S. TURNER, President.
WALTER I. JOYCE, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary and honorary member of Howard Lodge, on Wednesday evening, May 30, 1917, at 8 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, New York City.

CHARLES THURBER ARRIGHI, Master.
THERON J. VOSBURGH, Secretary.

EHLERS.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M. Brethren are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Most Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary and honorary member of this lodge, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, Wednesday, May 30, at 8 P. M.

J. MOE COHEN, Master.
JOSEPH H.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP WON BY ORMESDALE ON BELMONT PARK'S OPENING DAY

ORMESDALE TAKES THE METROPOLITAN

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Colt Gallops Home Four Lengths in Front of Spur, the Favorite.

LARGE CROWD SEES RACES

About 10,000 Spectators at Opening Day of Belmont Park Meeting Despite Gloomy Weather.

Metropolitan Handicap.
Value to winner, $3,850.
Won by Ormesdale, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Ormondale-Madchen, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (J. McTaggart.)
Second—Spur, James Butler's b. c., 4, 117 pounds, 9 to 10, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4. (W. O'Brien.)
Third—Borrow, H. P. Whitney's b. g., aged, 117 pounds, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (F. Robinson.)
Time—1:39 1-5. Won in 1916 by The Finn.

Racing at Belmont Park opened successfully yesterday under conditions that would have put a damper on the followers of sports less enthralling than the tests of speed among thoroughbreds of the highest class. The weather was gloomy, rain threatened, and the sound of carpenters' hammers mingled with the shouts of 10,000 persons as R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, four-year-old colt Ormesdale drew clear of his field and galloped home a sturdy winner of the Metropolitan Handicap four lengths in front of James Butler's Spur, the favorite for the event.

A length further back was Borrow, the first horse that Trainer James Rowe has saddled for Harry Payne Whitney in the East this year. The aged son of Hamburg had a length and a half advantage over A. K. Macomber's Dick Williams, while behind these trailed Celandria, Old Koenig, and Fernrock, constituting a field of seven, one of the smallest, if not the smallest, that ever has gone to the post for this big turf event.

Discouraging as were the prospects for an auspicious opening of the Newmarket of America, the fact that the Metropolitan Handicap was to be contested was sufficient to attract a crowd, which equaled in size any seen at the local race courses this season. Memories of many famous battles for the Metropolitan lingered with racegoers, many of whom had been present at the first running at Belmont Park, when the mighty Sysonby finished in a dead heat with Race King in 1906. Many noted horses have been seen on the track since that time, including King James, the sire of Spur, which was the public choice yesterday; Whisk Broom II., Stromboli, and latest of all before Ormesdale, H. C. Hallenbeck's The Finn.

Stromboli Is Withdrawn.

The storm and certainty of a heavy track prevented the naming of many of the eligibles for the handicap, which was confined to a struggle between comparatively light weights, after August Belmont's Stromboli had been withdrawn owing to the sticky nature of the going. The Finn, though eligible, rested on his laurels as the victor in the Long Beach Handicap at Jamaica on Saturday, so that the field did not contain a previous winner of the race.

In spite of the depletion the seven starters represented the best that could be put in the field by the most prominent owners and the outlook for a stirring contest was fulfilled until Ormesdale showed his superior condition in the final furlong and left the others as though they were anchored in the mud.

There was much curiosity on the part of the racegoers as to the recovery the picturesque park had made from the ravages of the incendiary fire that destroyed the greater part of the grand stand. The surroundings were found as beautiful as ever. Dogwood trees and flowering shrubs were in full bloom, making the walk to the paddock enjoyable, even for the feverish ones anxious to place a wager on the first race. The paddock, also, with its stately shade trees, was a restful spot between the races. The stand was only partly roofed over, and the workmen were busy all the afternoon in the hope of having everything shipshape for this afternoon, when a holiday crowd is expected to see the running of the Toboggan Handicap. Rain would have been very unwelcome, but fortunately the lowering clouds only threatened disaster and there will be adequate shelter by the time the gates are opened today.

Enthusiasm Is High.

Neither fire nor inclement weather, however, could damp the enthusiasm of the crowd that turned out to witness the return of the racers to the finest racing plant in America. As soon as the bugle sounded for the first race and nine high-class horses paraded to the post headed by Hwfa, carrying the popular colors of Harry Payne Whitney, the excitement began and the changed surroundings were forgotten.

As the thoroughbreds stepped on the track the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Most of the jockeys were too busy with their mounts to salute the national air, but not so little Johnny McTaggart, who had the mount on James Butler's Lively. Johnny tilted his cherry cap, and the spectators who noticed it remarked, "I hope he wins."

Johnny did not win that time, as the honor of capturing the opening purse fell to Joseph E. Widener, through the medium of Pickwick, which kicked the mud in the faces of a field of fine sprinters, including Top o' th' Morning, one of the handsomest horses in training. Later in the day young McTaggart's display of patriotism was rewarded, as he had the supreme satisfaction of guiding Ormesdale to victory in the Metropolitan.

Men well known in the business and professional world rubbed elbows with others famous in many sports. Baseball was particularly well represented, John McGraw, Rube Benton, Heinie Zimmerman, Hans Lobert, and Germany Schaefer being among the followers of the national game noticed. The baseball coterie started the day off well, as Pickwick, winner of the first race, is a son of a horse named after Garry Herrmann, a hunch that the ball players could not overlook.

Everywhere one turned could be seen men famous in the racing annals of the country, with August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club and the developer of Belmont Park, the most prominent figure. C. K. G. Billings, whose Omar Khayyam recently won the Kentucky Derby, showed that he has not yet forsaken the turf as he watched his colors carried in the first race by Greek Legend.

W. K. Vanderbilt, who has made his presence felt in the racing affairs of France, was there in company with Schuyler L. Parsons, a member of The Jockey Club. Gentlemen riders were out in force to gain pointers from the work of the professionals. Among these were Henry L. Bell, Captain Fred Alpers, John Tucker, and Raymond Belmont.

Practice Spins Are Light.

When the time for the crowning event of the day drew near the practical horsemen looked forward to the warming-up spins as a means of picking out the probable winner. The work showed little, as the exercise boys had been instructed not to let their mounts out of an easy gallop. Ormesdale was the first to take his preliminary spin, and this was tip enough for a lucky few. He was followed by Borrow, but Spur, the favorite, just walked through the stretch.

In the speculation, which, by the way, was conducted in accordance with the law, Spur monopolized the attention of the wise division, so that he went to the post an odds-on favorite. The prestige of the Whitney stable was sufficient to keep Borrow strongly intrenched as second choice at 5 to 1, while Ormesdale, Old Koenig and Celandria were quoted at 10 to 1. Dick Williams was played at 12 to 1 and Fernrock was the outsider at 20 to 1. Fernrock had been added by August Belmont after Stromboli was scratched, and Fred Lewisohn, owner of the Elkwood Park stable, also added Celandria to the overnight entries.

There were more anxious moments as the cavalcade moved slowly round the track to the starting point on the back stretch, but very little delay at the post. The field was well behaved and in the short space of two minutes Starter Cassidy had the seven lined up and away to an almost even break. Fernrock showed in front for a flash, but Johnny McTaggart, from next to the outside position, rushed Ormesdale to the front so quickly that he had a clear lead before the end of the first furlong.

Cutting across the field, McTaggart tried to take the rail, but Loftus, on the rail with Dick Williams, was at work to prevent this manoeuvre and, though Ormesdale still maintained the lead in the run to the turn, Dick Williams was tapped on the inside. Borrow was running patiently in third place and Spur was fourth as the horses swept around the curve of the track.

Spur Gains Ground.

Ormesdale and Dick Williams kept up the fight for the lead all the way round the turn, but the head of the Wilson candidate was always in front. This pair was racing so earnestly that Dick Williams carried out Ormesdale a trifle on making the turn into the stretch. Little O'Brien on Spur was quick to take advantage of the opening and, saving ground, the favorite shot up on the rail with a burst of speed that brought him up within a length of the leaders at the eighth pole. Shouts for Spur rang loudly then, and as if in response O'Brien drew his whip and urged the son of King James to the limit.

This was the signal for McTaggart to show the reserve speed that had been retained by Ormesdale in spite of his pacemaking efforts. A few light taps with the whip and Ormesdale leaped to the front with a dash that foretold the end. Dick Williams was floundering in the mud, but Spur, game to the last, did his best to recover the lost ground. There was a new danger when Borrow was seen sweeping up on the outside of the track, but though going great guns, he never threatened Ormesdale, which galloped on, increasing his lead at every stride until he crossed the line a rather easy winner by four lengths. Spur was victor in the battle for the place by one length and Borrow was third, a length and a half in front of Dick Williams. The time, 1:39 1-5, was fast, considering the heavy condition of the track.

Edward B. McLean's Sun King carried his colors to victory in the New York Steeplechase, defeating Hibler and Falmouth, the favorites, owned, respectively, by Mrs. and Mr. F. Ambrose Clark. Robert L. Gerry's Sharpshooter was leading when he threw his rider three jumps from home, and Sun King rushed into the lead, to win by a length and a half from Hibler.

All the other races were won by good margins except the last, in which three placed horses finished heads apart, with first and second places going to John E. Madden's Seamstress and Guess Work. The day was a disastrous one for the backers, as only one favorite won.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $800 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:05.
Pickwick, J. E. Widener's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Zovia. 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5. (F. Leigh).....14
Jock Scot, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., 3, 108, by Ogden-Frankie. 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. (L. McAtee).....2
Top o' th' Morning, Paul Powers's ch. g., 5, 120, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2. (G. Byrne).....3½
Torchbearer, Greek Legend, Hufa, Lively, Cachet, and Burlingame also ran. Brumley, Corn Tassel, Dunger Din, and First Ballot scratched.

SECOND RACE.—New York Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, starters $25 additional, with $1,000 added; about two miles. Time—4:30.
Sun King, E. B. McLean's b. g., 6 years, 155 pounds, by Fair Play-Souveraine, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2. (F. Williams).....1½
Hibler, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's br. g., aged, by Knight Errant-Margaret, 2 to 5 and out.....2
Falmouth, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. g., 5, 154, by Golden Maxim or Fayette-Frica, out for third. (N. Kennedy).....3
The Brook also ran. Sharpshooter and Wolferton II. lost riders.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56.
Ballast, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. g., 102 pounds, by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. (L. McAtee).....1
Dawn Star, James Butler's blk. f., 100, by Star Shoot-Miss Canale, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....2½
Santiago, H. P. Whitney's ch. g., 106, by Sans Souci-Alster Cress, 2 to 1 third. (F. Robinson).....3
Shasta, *Land Lubber, *African Arrow, Will Soon, Paganni, Idal, and Shandon also ran. Scabbard scratched.
*Brown entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50, starters $100 additional; guaranteed value $5,000; one mile. Time—1:39 1-5.
Ormesdale, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Ormondale-Madchen, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (J. McTaggart).....1
Spur, James Butler's b. c., 4, 117, by King James-Auntie Mum, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4. (W. O'Brien).....2
Borrow, H. P. Whitney's b. g., aged, 117, by Hamburg-Forget, even money, third. (F. Robinson).....3½
Dick Williams, *Celandria, Old Koenig, and *Fernrock also ran. Stromboli scratched.
*Added starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:40.
J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stables' blk. g., 6 years, 114 pounds, by Bannockburn-Tooney Mack, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, and out. (B. Kleeger).....1
Brynlimah, John Lowe's ch. g., aged, 114, by Bryn Mawr-Notlimah, 2 to 1 and even. (J. Butwell).....2
Piraeus, A. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 100, by Cyclades-Elizabeth B., 1 to 2 third. (J. P. Ryan).....3½
Sasin, Precise, Indiscret, and Jimmy Burns also ran. Blue Thistle, Beekna, Chieftain, and Pastella scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:54 2-5.
Seamstress, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Miss Maid, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (R. Troise).....1
*Guesswork, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 112, by Star Shoot-Miss Granville, 2 to 1 and even. (C. Brady).....2
Panaman, T. P. Thorne's br. c., 115, by Magellan-Pronta, 4 to 1 third. (A. Colvin).....3½
Impetus, Heredity, Annchen, Caddie, Nelsweep, Uncle Sand, Cobalt, and Flying Dart also ran. Papp and Starry Banner scratched.

FASHION DISPLAY LACKING.

Society Largely Represented, but Gay Styles Are Missing.

Rainy day costumes were largely in evidence among society at Belmont Park yesterday afternoon, the threatening weather preventing the dazzling array of late Spring fashions that usually mark the beginning of the annual Spring meet. There was an interesting assembly of society in the boxes, however, and on the lawn of the clubhouse inclosure.

It was an informal occasion for society, most of those who attended being keen racing enthusiasts. The majority of the women appeared in long coats and furs, and the predominating colors were black, brown, and blue. To many it appeared as if the war had toned down the colors, for the striking creations and colors that are so often seen at the races, even on damp days, were entirely absent.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont in their box, and also at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Belmont preceding the races, at the Turf and Field Club. Others at the luncheon included Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who had Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., recently made Rear Admiral by the President, with them; Lady Lister Kaye, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was among the spectators, being with A. K. Macomber and Robert McKee. Mrs. Payne Whitney had her young son with her, and Harry Payne Whitney arrived in time to see the handicap event. Mrs. William Lalmbeer and Mr. and Mrs. O. Harry Gruner had luncheon together at the Turf and Field Club, and saw the races from the lawn.

Mrs. Algernon Daingerfield was with a group on the lawn, as were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime, while Mrs. Robert L. Gerry viewed the events with friends from the club balcony. The Misses Aileen Sedgwick and Marion Tiffany were among the few young people present.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont had Mrs. John S. Pettit, formerly Miss Marian Van Rensselaer Kennedy, a recent bride, with them. Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings entertained a party in their box, as did Mr. and Mrs. Morton L. Schwartz.

There was a general exodus from the boxes to the paddock between events. Almost everybody went to watch the horses warm up and parade before the handicap. Mrs. John Sanford visited the paddock with Nelson A. Shaughnessy, and Mrs. Belmont brought her guests in a party.

Others seen were Mrs. Richard Wharton, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barklie, Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, Henry P. Case, Joseph E. Widener, Elliot C. Cowdin, Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mrs. T. R. Fell, Mrs. Sterling Beardsley, Leonard Jacob, Thomas Hitchcock, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Willets, Robert B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Vernam, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Smythe, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson B. Burr.

Among others holding boxes were Captain E. B. Cassatt, George D. Widener, Paul G. Brown, James Butler, Richard T. Wilson, Harry K. Knapp, Allan Pinkerton, S. J. Parsons, Middleton S. Burrill, Gifford A. Cochran, James W. Corrigan, Price McKinney, and Edward F. Whitney.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions; four and a half furlongs. Quietude, 114 pounds; Post Mark, 114; Enfilade, (imp.,) 114; Jynfre, 110; Teresa J., 110; Miss Trubbel, 110; Rosie O'Grady, 110; Quilting Bee, 110; School Girl, 110; Haggie, 110; Tread Lightly, (imp.,) 110.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Beckna, (imp.,) 114 pounds; *Transit, 112; *Star Gaze, 112; Tic Pin, 110; Plumose, 102.

THIRD RACE.—The Juvenile; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lucullite, 122 pounds; Midnight Sun, 118; Drastic, 112; Hand Grenade, (imp.,) 112; Jar Machine, 112; Arrah Go On, 112; Drill Master, 112; Bantry, 112; Top Coat, 112; Man o' th' Hour, (imp.,) 112; All Bright, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, straight. Stromboli, 133 pounds; Leochares, 127; High Noon, 125; Crimper, 123; King's Joker, (imp.,) 118; Keweesa, 116; Campfire, 115; Rickety, 111; Flittergold, 109; Ima Frank, 108; Julialeon, 106; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 105; Philippic, (imp.,) 105.

FIFTH RACE.—The Garden City Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, main course. Hank O'Day, 128 pounds; Trial by Jury, 113; J. J. Lillis, 111; Gillies, 110; Straight Forward, 109; Wise Man, 106; Pickwick, 104; Lucius, 104; Bally, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs, straight. Arnold, 120 pounds; Harvest King, 117; Woodtrap, 115; Square Set, 115; Nashville, 112; Riverdale, 112; Milkman, 112; Spear Lance, (imp.,) 112; Bladen, 106; Achilles, 106; Margaret L., 101.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy; track heavy.

PIPING ROCK MEET TODAY.

Card of Six Races to be Run Off at Locust Valley Course.

There will be a conflict in racing dates today, as the Piping Rock Association will run off a card of six races at Locust Valley, while the meeting at Belmont Park will be continued.

The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Broad Hollow Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth mile. Melodrama, 138 pounds; Machena, 140; Neville 2d* 142; Cloud, 138; King Fortune, 142; Solar Star, 160; Runway, 150; George Eno, 145; Howitzer, 138; Little Nearer, 160.

SECOND RACE.—The Brookville Plate, for two-year-olds; about four and one-half furlongs. Game Cock, 115 pounds; Clarissa, 112; Winning Card, 112; Royal Heart 2d, 112; Weitona, 115; Supermaid, 112; Brown Wife, 112; Go To It, 115; Contender, 115; Scabbard, 115; Nelsweep, 115; Cave Man, 115; Amackassin, 115; Tea Party, 112.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayville Handicap Steeplechase; about two miles. Jacobus, 133 pounds; Royal Amber, 138; Sarsenet, 139; Esconaba*, 145; Razzano, 130; Rhomb, 140; Al Reeves, 151; Tetan, 142; Skibbereen, 144; Archdale, 142; Brooks, 142; Stucco, 138; Hugh Hunter, 130.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fox Point, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Jock Scot, 122 pounds; Star Ballot, 108; Socony, 115; Raconteuse, 115; Onunda, 95; Neville 2d*, 115; Election, 105; Trouble Fete*, 115; Mary Powell, 103; Cabaret, 123; Harbor*, 100; Tipperary, 115; Ralph Waldo, 118; Sir Richard, 108; The Banshee 2d*, 95; Bond, 100; Garbage, 123; Wonderful*, 100; Lottery, 108; Baffouilleur*, 115; Mr. Speck, 103; Cabin Rock, 100; The Decision, 123; Priwer, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—The Cooperstown Handicap Steeplechase; about two miles. Al Reeves, 148 pounds; Pebeto, 153; Royal Amber, 135; Northwood, 132; Esconaba, 142; Bet, 141; Sarsenet, 136; Brooks, 139; Skibbereen, 141; Brynder, 142; Martian, 141.

SIXTH RACE.—The Roslyn Steeplechase, for maidens and winners of one race; about two miles. Aley, 147 pounds; Slipshod, 142; Hugh Hunter, 152; Bryn Chant, 142; Maitre Corbeau, 152; Superhuman, 157; Florida, 150; Jacobus, 142; My King, 152; Tetan, 152.
*Imported.

MISS LOUNSDERY IS VICTOR.

Takes One-Day Golf Tourney at Ardsley in a Field of Thirty.

Miss Beatrice Lounsdery won the women's one-day golf tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday with a card of 90, 4—86, and thereby gained a point on the season's trophy. She not only had the best gross score but also the best net score among a field of some thirty contestants. Under the rules of the competition she was forced to take the best gross score, and the best net was a tie between Mrs. A. F. Rossin of Century and Mrs. C. T. Russell of Ardsley. The former's card was 92.6—89 and Mrs. Russell's 96, 7—89. Miss J. F. Brett was fourth with 104, 9—93 and Mrs. L. C. Stockton, winner of several tournaments, was fifth with 96, 1—95.

PROGRAM FOR GOLF EVENT.

Patriotic Tourney to Begin at Whitemarsh Valley C. C. June 20.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, yesterday sent out the program of the patriotic open golf competition which will be held at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club course on June 20, 21, and 22. This tournament takes the place of what would have been the open championship. The title event was originally scheduled for Braeburn, but when the golf association decided that there should be no championships, Braeburn relinquished the tournament and Whitemarsh Valley, one of the original applicants for the event, offered to hold the substitute patriotic tournament.

The competition will consist of seventy-two holes medal play, eighteen to be played on the first day, the same number on the second day and thirty-six holes on the third day. The entrance fee is $5 and must be received by Howard F. Whitney not later than 5 P. M. on June 13.

CARDINALS BEAT THE REDS.

Capture First Game of Series Through Prowess of Watson.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Cincinnati could not hit Watson and St. Louis won the first game of the series here today, 7 to 4.

Meadows, who started the game for St. Louis, was hit hard, as was also Ring, who began for Cincinnati. Knetzer was taken out in the seventh to allow Griffith to bat for him.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	1	1
J.Smith,cf	5	1	3	5	1
Miller,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Cruise,rf	3	3	2	2	0
Long,lf	4	1	3	2	0
Gonsales,c	2	0	1	5	1
F.Smith,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	1
Watson,p	3	1	0	0	4
Total	32	7	10	27	16

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	3	7
Rousch,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Wingo,c	4	1	1	2	0
Thorpe,rf	4	1	1	5	0
Neale,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Shean,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Ring,p	2	0	1	0	1
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	1
aGriffith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	27	16

a Batted for Knetzer in seventh.
Errors—J. Smith, Kopf, Chase.

St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Hornsby. Three-base hits—Neale, J. Smith, Cruise. Stolen bases—Shean, Kopf. Sacrifice hits—Cruise, Betzel. Sacrifice flies—Hornsby, Miller, Gonsales. Double play—Chase, Kopf and Chase. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 1; Ring, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 8 hits, 3 runs, in 1 inning (none out in second;) Watson, 5 and 1 in 8; Ring, 7 and 5 in 4, (none out in fifth;) Knetzer, 2 and 1 in 3; Eller, 1 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Watson, 4; Ring, 1; Eller, 1. Wild pitches—Ring, Watson. Passed balls—Wingo, Gonsales. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Bryan and Quigley.

MACK'S MEN TAKE PAIR FROM YANKS

Joe Bush Shuts Out Donovan's Men in First, but They Put Up Fight in Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Connie Mack's lowly Athletics today handed the Yankees the worst jolt which Donovan's team has experienced all season, taking both ends of a double-header by scores of 4 to 0 and 4 to 3 respectively. The second setback hurt more than the first, though it was by a closer score. Ray Caldwell set the stage for an even break when he slashed out a home run in the eighth inning of the second game and put the Yanks out in front, but they could not hold the one-run advantage.

Bush's pitching was entirely too much for the Yankees in the opener; but one of Donovan's men reaching third base in the nine innings. The Mackmen hit Ray Fisher often, collecting ten hits during his seven innings on the rubber, but the blows were separated well enough to make scoring impossible save for errors. Nunamaker made two poor throws, and one was followed by three runs, while the other was responsible for one run. These were the only misplays to creep into the two games, the fielding for the most part being of a highly sensational nature. The second game was a galaxy of fielding gems.

Bush had speed enough today to win under the brightest skies, and in the semi-darkness he was unbeatable. He set down nine Yankees on strikes and several of the strikeouts came where they were very valuable. In the third inning Bullet Joe fanned Nunamaker, Fisher, and Caldwell in turn after Peck had walked and had stolen second. In the eighth Peck and Nunamaker opened with singles and advanced on an out. Bush fanned Caldwell, walked Miller, and fanned Maisel.

The Yankees never threatened to win this game, but they came within hailing distance of a run with two out in the ninth. Hendryx hit to the left field bleachers and Bodie made a fine catch just as the ball was about to disappear over the wall.

The Mackmen got three runs in the third inning of the first game when Nunamaker made his first poor throw. Bush singled to left and Witt bunted about two feet in front of the plate. Nunamaker's throw had Bush beaten to second base by yards but the ball hit the dirt and both runners were safe. A pass to Strunk filled the bases and Bodie's fly to Hendryx was long enough to score Bush from third, both runners advancing. Bates followed with another long fly to Hendryx and Witt scored. McInnis's single brought Strunk home from second base.

In the fifth inning Bodie doubled to left and Bates bunted. Nunamaker threw over Maisel's head at first base and Bodie ran in with the last run of the game.

After Baumann had batted for Fisher in the eighth inning Ed Monroe made his appearance in the box, and in one inning he fanned two men, walked one, and made a wild pitch.

George Mogridge was the Yankee boxman in the second game and Win Noyes, who got a decision over the Yanks at the Polo Grounds a few weeks ago, was Mack's choice. Noyes held Donovan's men to six hits, but had done little in the opener, but he needed a late rally to gain a victory, and Stuffy McInnis, who batted hard all day, furnished the big punch.

The Yankees started well with a run off Noyes in the first inning. After Caldwell had gone out on a circus catch by Witt, Miller drew a pass and stole second. Maisel's infield out advanced him to third and Pipp came through with a single to right, which chased in Miller with the first run scored by the Yankees in a stretch of sixteen innings, or since the third inning of Sunday's game at Cleveland.

The Athletics evened the count in the second inning on McInnis's single, Schang's sacrifice, and Witt Johnson's timely rap to right. In the sixth the home team went ahead, scoring a run on Strunk's single, Bodie's sacrifice, Bates's long fly, on which Caldwell made a fine catch in deep centre, and another single by McInnis.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	1	2	2	2
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Bodie,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Bates,3b	2	0	0	1	1
McInnis,1b	3	0	3	5	1
Meyer,c	3	0	0	10	2
Johnson,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Grover,2b	3	0	0	3	1
Bush,p	4	1	2	1	1
Total	30	4	10	27	8

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Caldwell,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Miller,lf	2	0	1	1	0
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	2	6
Hendryx,rf	4	0	0	4	0
F'paugh,ss	2	0	1	1	1
N'maker,c	3	0	1	3	1
Fisher,p	2	0	0	0	3
Monroe,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBauman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	6	24	11

a Batted for Fisher in eighth.
Errors—Nunamaker, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Bodie, Johnson. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Witt. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Bates, Meyer, Grover. Sacrifice flies—Bodie, Bates. Double play—Grover, Witt, and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; Monroe, 1; Bush, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 10 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Monroe, none, and none in 2. Struck out—By Monroe, 2; Bush, 9. Wild pitch—Monroe. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	4	4
Strunk,cf	3	2	1	3	0
Bodie,lf	3	1	1	0	1
Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	5
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	13	0
Schang,c	2	0	0	2	3
Johnson,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Grover,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Mogridge,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	29	4	8	27	16

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Caldwell,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Miller,lf	2	1	0	2	0
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Pipp,1b	3	0	2	14	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Hendryx,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Peck'gh,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Walters,c	3	1	1	1	1
Mogridge,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	3	6	24	13

Two-base hits—Walters, McInnis. Home run—Caldwell. Stolen bases—Miller, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Bodie, Schang. Double play—Noyes, Witt, and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; Noyes, 4. Earned runs—Off Mogridge, 4; Noyes, 3. Struck out—By Noyes, 2. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX BEAT BROWNS.

Felsch Hits Homer with Two On and Chicago Wins, 4 to 2.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Felsch's home run drive, which cleared the left field fence and went into the bleachers, following singles by Weaver and E. Collins, in the first inning, gave Chicago a lead which St. Louis was unable to overcome, and the locals won the first game of the series 4 to 2. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	1	3
E.Collins,2b	2	1	1	1	2
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	7	0
Felsch,cf	4	2	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Schalk,c	3	0	1	4	1
Russell,p	2	0	1	0	2
aJ.Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	11

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Austin,3b	4	1	0	1	3
Sisler,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Jacobson,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	0	2	2
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Paulette,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Johnson,ss	1	0	0	4	5
Groom,p	1	0	0	0	0
bRumler	1	0	0	0	0
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	2
cSloan	1	0	0	0	0
Rogers,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	28	2	5	24	15

a Batted for Russell in sixth.
b Batted for Groom in fifth.
c Batted for Hamilton in eighth.
Errors—Sisler, Johnson.

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Shotton, Marsans, Russell, Jackson. Home run—Felsch. Sacrifice hit—Jackson. Sacrifice flies—Johnson, Jacobson. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; Hamilton, 3; Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 5 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings; Hamilton, 2 and 0 in 3; Rogers, 1 and 0 in 1; Russell, 4 and 2 in 6; Cicotte, 1 and 0 in 3. Stru

DESIRES INFLATION FOR COUNTRY'S GOOD

Willard V. King Says Failure to Create It During War Means Disaster.

NO "HYSTERICAL ECONOMY"

Americans Must Not Jump Into It "as We Jumped Into Dancing and Bridge Whist."

Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company, speaking yesterday at the second day's convention of the New York State Retailers' Association held at the Hotel Astor, said it was plain to him that any failure to create and maintain a considerable inflation during the period of the war would only result in disaster to the American cause. In the absence of Eugene Tanke, President of the association, who was ill, Emil W. Kohn presided. Mr. King, whose subject was "The Banker and the Merchant," after paying his respects to the so-called economy campaign, launched out into the subject of war financing.

"It has bothered me a good deal," he began, "to hear men say recently that we must avoid financial inflation. It is quite clear to me that we must deliberately create an inflation in order to make it possible for the National Government to finance this war. The current savings of the United States are not nearly adequate for the purpose. Not merely has there always been inflation during great wars, but there must especially be inflation today because of the budget of a great war now runs into such vast figures.

"It is not a bit more unwise for a nation to stretch the credit of its financial organization in an emergency like this than for a man to make extraordinary demands on his heart and muscles during a similar crisis. In normal times each one should go at the gait which produces a normal pulse and respiration, but these are not normal times, and we must realize that the man and the nation that live normally in normal times can count upon standing abnormal strain when it must be borne. I mention this point in the hope that it will furnish you the soundest reason for encouraging a continuation of trade, because the American people are so mercurial that they are likely to become hysterical upon the subject of economy."

Mr. King took up the charge that any inflation brought its own punishment, and, while conceding that this was the case, he said he imagined the recoil would be a long time in coming, and pointed out that after the civil war the crisis of deflation did not occur until 1873.

"Today," he continued, "the financial movements are much more rapid, and I should be foolish to attempt an exact prediction. I believe, however, that if the fiscal officers of the National Government are or become wise, the power of the Government will be exerted against too rapid deflation after the termination of the war. And it is plain to me than any failure to create and maintain a considerable inflation during the period of the war will only result in disaster to our cause."

Answering the question why it was that in France and England the people have subscribed in such great numbers to the Government loans, Mr. King said it was because the attitude of the investors toward their bankers was radically different from the attitude here. In America, he said, nine people out of ten invest without consulting bank officials. "In fact," he added, "judging by the results, they consult only the circulars issued by people who have something to sell." In conclusion, Mr. King said:

"We are engaged in a serious war and must use all our faculties to make it a successful war; until success is achieved we must strain our efforts to render life as tolerable as possible and to keep our economic structure solid, both in order to finance the war and to preserve American supremacy after the war. Mr. King said that the wave of economy due to the war is good, but not altogether good. Relative to this he said:

"American fashion, we are jumping into economy with the same exaggerated enthusiasm with which we jumped into dancing, bridge whist, and bicycle riding at various periods, and the public and its teachers, the newspapers, seem unconscious of the fact that a sudden shrinkage in the normal expenditures of the people will result in a disorganization of trade and multiply our hardships. We must begin our economizing gradually, starting with foodstuffs and materials needed for our army and navy, denying ourselves the personal attendance of men available for the national service either under the colors or in factories or on farms, then step by step transferring labor from its accustomed occupations to those most productive of the essentials of life. A sudden change from our normal condition to a state of exclusive occupation with the necessaries of life and of warfare would produce bankruptcies of merchants, famine among their employes, fill the hospitals, and perhaps cause something approaching national insolvency."

Other speakers at the business sessions were Robert G. Wall, Rev. Dr. O. F. Bartholow, and Richard H. Waldo. The annual dinner of the association last night at the Astor was attended by 600 jewelers and their wives. Emil W. Kohn was toastmaster. The speakers were Charles T. Evans, Eugene Tanke, Ludwig Nissen, Justice Charles L. Guy, and Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke.

ALL READY, EVEN TO EPITAPH

Ambulance Man, Soon to Go to France, Drops Into Sad Poetry.

While waiting to receive a typhoid inoculation, after enlisting in the Roosevelt Hospital Ambulance Unit, which leaves for the front in a few weeks, John Black of 1,069 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, who said he was a writer and poet, was inspired to write a suggestion for his epitaph.

Black, who is 23 years old, light-haired, boyish, and cheerful, took his situation very seriously and produced for inspection the following lines:

When comes the last long silence to this lute,
And by this pipe no more the calm is broken,
In charity, O world, let this be spoken.
No human sorrow found the player mute.

Black passed all the examinations, and will go to the front with the unit.

LABORATORY EXPLOSION PUZZLES THE POLICE

Unable to Account for Destruction That Alarmed Residents of Washington Heights.

An explosion, the origin of which is unknown, followed shortly after, the police say, by a diffusion of chlorine gas, occurred at 6:30 o'clock last night in the laboratories of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., at 1,387 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx. Hundreds of persons were returning home at that hour, and the detonation was heard and a white smoke seen to rise above the one-story building by the throng crossing Washington Bridge and Highbridge, between which the building is located.

Persons through the Washington Heights section became alarmed and rushed to the scene, thinking, as many of them said, that an attempt had been made to blow up the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. The little ramshackle building was cautiously approached by the police and employes from the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company nearby, as another explosion was feared. It was found that the six chemists known to have been working in the laboratory during the past few weeks had left for their homes. Glassware and bottles containing chemicals were strewn about the laboratory floor, and every window was blown out. No fire was discovered, but firemen remained on the scene until late last night, awaiting the arrival of a member of the company, but the police were unable to locate any one who could tell whether the explosion was spontaneous or the work of a miscreant.

The Aetna Explosives Company has general offices at 120 Broadway and is affiliated with the Aetna Dynamite Company. The officers of both companies are: Arthur J. Moxham, President; W. H. Evans, Secretary, and Frank L. Belin, Treasurer. None of these could be located last night. The owner of the laboratory building is Elward Poerscheke of 32 Union Square, who was unable to assist the police in their investigation.

Dr. Lee de Forest said he had applied to the Bureau of Combustibles several weeks ago requesting the removal of high explosives from the laboratory, as his factory, next door, was engaged in the manufacture of equipment for submarine chasers. He said he would apply to the Federal Government for an injunction to prevent the Aetna Explosives Company from experimenting with high explosives within the city limits.

2D AV. LINE ASKS RISE.

Applies for Higher Fare to Make Adequate Return on Capital.

The Second Avenue Railroad Company, through its receiver, A. E. Kalbach, filed an application yesterday with the Public Service Commission for authority to increase its revenue by increasing its rate of fare. Unlike the other companies operating surface railroads, it made no specific request for permission to charge for transfers, but asked the Commission to "establish such new regulations in regard to rates, fares and transfer privileges, or otherwise so exercise its authority as to make possible the earning of a more adequate return upon the capital invested."

During the ten months ending April 30, 1917, the earnings of the company were only $44,215.11. In commenting on this the petition said that it was due to the "long-continued strike and boycott of the Second Avenue lines by labor sympathizers in the districts served, continuing from August to December, 1916, and occasioning a loss of $125,000."

In 1912 the total number of passengers carried was 20,147,969, and in 1916 the total number was 19,166,710. This decrease, the petition said, "was only 4.87 per cent., whereas the increase in the amount of free service rendered to transfer passengers was 78.06 per cent."

The application sets the value of the physical property of the company at $6,945,515, as of July 31, 1911, when the Commission accepted this estimate as correct. An allowance for depreciation reduces the value to $5,422,345. It is the belief of the petitioner that a fair and reasonable return upon the property is seven per cent. with one per cent. additional to provide a surplus.

The commission has received word that the applications of the various companies will be vigorously contested, not only by the city authorities but by various civic associations, and that mass meetings will be held to protest against the granting of any concessions to the companies. One of the mass meetings is to be held on June 4 at Ulmer's Park Casino.

KAISER MAY WIN, SAYS HILL.

Ex-Ambassador Also Suggests That Roosevelt Might Help Russia.

A declaration that Germany may win the war and denial of the theory that the ruling family alone is responsible for that nation's imperialistic ambitions were embraced in an address by Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, at a luncheon of the Trustees of the American Defense Society held at the Middays Club yesterday. Dr. Hill, who is Chairman of the society's Advisory Board, also caused enthusiasm by a description of the beneficial effect which a visit by Colonel Roosevelt might have on the people of Russia.

"The people of Germany," said Dr. Hill, "are more loyal to the Emperor than the Democratic Party is to Wilson today. The President has said that we have no hostility toward the German people, but do not the German people support the Imperial Government to a man? Didn't a wave of general rejoicing go through Germany when the Lusitania went down? How many Germans in Germany can you find who are not imperialistic? I have never found one.

"This is going to be a different world if the Central Powers win the war, and it is by no means certain that they will not. Unless we conscript ourselves for the battle and lay our wealth and our lives at the altar of the defense of our institutions, we will find our descendants in the vortex of world dominating schemes of autocracy."

Addresses were also made by Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, who told of results accomplished on the recent trip of the food preservation train run over the road; Joseph H. Coit, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Defense Society; Edwin O. Holter, Chairman of the Food Supply Committee of the Westchester County Commission of General Safety; Richard M. Hurd, and Henry C. Quinby.

Below is an excerpt taken from the four pages of the Open Market List of the Annalist of May 28th. This list, brought up to date, appears in every issue.

RAILROADS

Alabama Gt. So. 5s, 1943..	..		97	Miller & Co	
Albany & Susq. 3½s conv.	80	J. B. Colgate & Co.	82	J. B. Colgate & Co.	
Atl., Birm. & Atlantic 5s, '34	..		89	Clark, Dodge & Co.	
Do. income 5s	58	Vickers & Phelps	65	Vickers & Phelps.	
Alleghany & West. 1st 4s, '98	88½	J. B. Colgate & Co	91	J. B. Colgate & Co.	
Alleghany Valley gtd. 4s, '42	93	E. B. Smith & Co	96	E. B. Smith & Co.	
Ark. & Memp. B. & T. 6s, '18	99	Stix & Co., St. L	100	Stix & Co., St. L.	
Atlanta & Char. A.L.5s, '44.	99½	White, Weld & Co	99¾	White, Weld & Co.	
Atl. & Danville 4s, 1948....	75	Baker, Carruthers & Pell	80	Baker, Carruthers & Pell.	
At., T. & S.F. Rocky M.4s,'65	80	Robinson & Co	84	Robinson & Co.	
At.C.L. gen. unif. 4½s, 1964	87	Kean, Taylor & Co	89	Kean, Taylor & Co.	
Bangor & Aroostook Piscataquis Div. 5s, 1943....	93	Burgess, Lang & Co	96	Burgess, Lang & Co.	
Do Washburn Ext.5s, 1939	79	,,	82	,,	
Do 1st Main Line 5s, 1943	98	,,	100¼	,,	
Do ref. 4s, 1951	62	,,	65	,,	
Do 1st VanBuren ext.5s,'43	89	,,	..	,,	
Do 1st JohnRiver ext.5s'39	77	Baker, Carruthers & Pell	103	,,	
Bklyn & Montauk 5s, 1988..	98	,,	..	Baker, Carruthers & Pell.	
Buff & Susq. 1st 4s, 1963..	73	Robinson & Co	76	Robinson & Co.	

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10,000 FREIGHT CARS ORDERED BY RUSSIA

Cost of Rolling Stock Estimated to be in Neighborhood of $19,000,000.

AGENTS SEEK 400 ENGINES

U. S. Government's Purchases of Steel Tend to Put Prices Higher for Manufacturing Consumer.

The Russian Government has made arrangements with car manufacturing companies in this country for the construction of 10,000 freight cars, according to information obtained in the steel trade yesterday. The estimated cost of this rolling stock is in the neighborhood of $19,000,000, and it is understood that Russian agents are negotiating with locomotive builders for about 400 locomotives. Commenting on the orders The Iron Age says:

"Of the long-awaited Russian car orders it is significant that two have been given out through Washington for 5,000 cars each to the Standard and American Car and Foundry Company shops. The rolled steel requirements are 45,000 to 50,000 tons. An item in exports for locomotive work is 4,000 tons of tires."

In discussing the general iron and steel situation, this periodical continues:

"The enormous volume of the Government's purchases of steel, those now under final negotiation and those expected in the near future, tends to put prices higher for the manufacturing consumer. Sheets are a conspicuous example, the Government's requirements turning out to be much greater than early estimates. The week's advance here has been about $5 per ton, but Government orders are taken at 15 to 20 per cent. below the recent market.

"There is great interest in the placing by the Government of 7,500,000 shells for the field artillery on which awards are looked for daily. About 50,000 tons of steel will be required.

"The spectacular pledge made by steel manufacturers at their meeting in New York last week to give the Government ship steel as fast as called for, can be made good only by plate and structural mills. Present ship plate capacity is about 150,000 tons a month, and 75,000 tons a month more will be ready early in 1918, some of it earlier. To build 3,000,000 tons of steel ships in eighteen months would call for about 1,000,000 tons of plates and 300,000 tons of shapes. Fabricating mills, under the new construction plans, will help in speeding up shipyard operations, but there is no prospect of a monopolizing plate mill capacity by shipbuilding.

"The expected falling off in consumption of steel for automobiles has come. Makers of pleasure cars are curtailing operations, and in some cases have asked for the holding up of shipments. So far as the mills are concerned, such requests are welcome, especially to makers of sheets and bars. At the same time Government buying of motor trucks, more than 70,000 being under inquiry, will make a heavy demand for steel."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"The iron ore season is entering June about 4,000,000 tons behind last year, due to unfavorable navigating conditions. This reduction will lose much of its significance, however, if plans of the General Committee in charge of ore and coke to keep excess stocks from accumulating in consumers' hands be carried out. While the maximum price on tank plates with most makers still is 8.50c, Pittsburgh, one leading Eastern maker is quoting 10c. Further sales of Lloyds ship plates have been made at 10c, Pittsburgh. From 10,000 to 25,000 tons of plates on the average continue to be turned away each day by the makers."

MAYOR AGAIN USES VETO.

Against Measure Redistricting Aldermanic Districts.

On the ground that the legislative bill providing for the redistricting of the Aldermanic districts was unconstitutional in that it left out entirely six blocks in the Bronx and overlapped two blocks in Brooklyn, Mayor Mitchel yesterday returned the bill to the Governor disapproved.

The Mayor approved the bill permitting the removal of the spur elevated structure in Forty-second Street from Third Avenue to the Grand Central Terminal.

Howard T. Martin Estate $411,256.

The estate of Howard Townsend Martin, brother of the late Bradley and the late Frederick Townsend Martin, was appraised in Bronx County yesterday at $411,256. His son, Bradley Martin of Princeton, as the residuary legatee, got $362,181, and $1,000 went to the decedent's wife, Mrs. Justine dePuyster Martin. The Albany Hospital got $10,000 and small bequests were left to a number of relatives. Mr. Martin died in a sanitarium at Riverdale on Aug. 20, 1915, where he was committed after he had lost his reason largely because of the death of his two brothers within a short time.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Wed; Thurs. probably showers; genti; to moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.; moderate winds, becoming e. and s. e.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except showers Wed. night or Thurs. in n.; moderate s. winds, increasing Wed. night over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; e. to s. winds, increasing Wed. night.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Wed.; rain at night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs.

Ind.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; moderate, possibly fresh, s. winds, shifting to n. Thurs.

Lower Mich.—Showers Wed. or Wed. night and probably Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; moderate s. winds, probably increasing by Wed. night.

Upper Mich.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; winds becoming s., and increasing Wed. night.

Ill.—Showers Wed. Thurs., rain and much cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Wis.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., unsettled in w.; probably rain and cooler in e.; increasing e. to n. winds.

Minn.—Rain and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair, with warmer in w. and s.

Iowa—Rain and cooler Wed. Thurs., rain in e., probably fair in w. and cen.; continued cool.

N. Dak.—Probably cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Rain and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair and warmer.

Neb.—Rain and cooler Wed. and Wed. night. Thurs., fair and warmer.

Kan.—Rain and much cooler Wed. and Wed. night, probably followed by fair Thurs.; warmer in w. Thurs.

Mo.—Rain Wed.; cooler in afternoon or night. Thurs., rain and much cooler.

La.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled; probably showers in n.

Ark.—Cloudy Wed.; probably showers in n. Thurs., unsettled, with showers; cooler in n. and w.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed.; probably scattered showers and cooler in w. and cent. Thurs., fair, except showers and cooler in e.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler in extreme n. w. Thurs., fair in w.; showers in n. e.; cooler.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. and w.; Thurs., fair, cooler in n. and w.; Thurs., fair, cooler in s. e.

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TELLS OF ATTEMPTS TO CAUSE PIER STRIKES

Longshoremen's Organizer Suspects German Agents of Inciting Unrest.

Agents who, it is suspected, represent the German Government have been trying to cause strikes among the longshoremen and harbor boatmen of New York within the last few weeks, according to Paul A. Vaccarelli, general organizer of the International Longshoremen's Association. He said yesterday that efforts to trace the trouble had been unsuccessful, but that union officials were having difficulty in keeping the men pacified. Appeals were being made to them to ask for more wages, Vaccarelli said, and they were being urged to strike if they did not get increases.

Because of this situation Vaccarelli, better known as "Paul Kelly," said he was especially glad of the increases to tug men, granted yesterday by the Savannah Line, the Clyde-Mallory Line, and the Southern Pacific. Under the new scale mates and oilers get an increase from $80 to $85 a month, firemen from $75 to $80, deckhands from $75 to $85, and cooks from $75 to $80.

Vaccarelli said that the Old Dominion Line had refused to grant the increases, that the tug men of that line would strike on June 1 unless the higher wages were granted, and that the longshoremen would back them. He believed the company would give in. Vaccarelli is Chairman of a committee appointed by the Government, of which Colonel Carson, Depot Quartermaster of New York, is a member, to furnish deckhands, seamen, coal passers, cooks, and firemen to the navy transports. He was successful in settling the last longshoremen's strike several weeks ago, for which he received a letter of thanks from Mayor Mitchel.

NOT THEIR FIRST INVENTION.

The de Waltoff "Terrorall" Was Preceded by a Gasoline Substitute.

"Terrorall" was not the first "discovery" or "invention" of Dr. Dayve de Waltoff and his son, Morton. This was discovered yesterday in the newspaper records of previous doings of the Brooklyn chemist who on Monday night announced his finding of a new explosive, five grains of which would be sufficient to "blow up the Woolworth Building."

Two of his "discoveries" were announced in the newpapers on Feb. 24, 1916. He had then found a new substitute for gasoline that could be sold for a profit at one-half cent a gallon. Its constituents existed in unlimited quantities in this country and could be obtained for almost nothing. His reason for not telling where these elements could be found, he said, was that he feared speculators would immediately rush to that section and buy up all the land. He said he hoped to induce motorists to aid him in forming a company for the gathering of the ingredients for this new composition.

Like "Terrorall," this "discovery" was also made accidentally—while making attempts to find a way to make cheaper carbolic acid. He said that "gasoline" was not the only useful commodity he had discovered accidentally, but that he had found three or four others, also accidentally. He refused to say what these were.

The discoverer of "Terrorall" said yesterday that he had not attempted to experiment with the new "explosive," since he blew his mortar bowl to bits in making the discovery accidentally. He said he had in his house what he believed to be the constituents of the wonder, but he had been afraid even to pile the boxes close together.

Asked yesterday why he had not manufactured his cheap substitute for gasoline, he evaded answering, and insisted upon talking only of "Terrorall," his newest accident.

NICKEL EARNS $16,728,913.

International Company Reports Gain of $2,637,301 for Year.

The gross income of the International Nickel Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to $16,728,913, compared with $14,091,612 in 1916. The net profits, after allowing for dividends on the preferred stock, amounted to $13,023,214, which is equal to $7.78 a share on the outstanding common stock, as against $11,213,522, or $6.70 a share the preceding year.

In his report to stockholders President Monell says:

"In August, 1916, the company acquired a manufacturing site located at Port Colborne, Ontario, suitable for the erection of a nickel refinery. This property is located at the Lake Erie entrance of the Welland Canal, and is, in the judgment of the management, the best point in Canada for the assembling of the necessary material.

"In October, 1916, active construction was commenced on a refinery at this site, the cost of which will be approximately $5,000,000. Up to the close of the year the actual expenditure on this construction has been $1,046,740. Construction is proceeding at a rapid pace, considering difficulties in securing both labor and materials, and it is anticipated that the plant will be in operation by the commencement of the coming year.

"The number of stockholders has continued to increase materially and is now 9,252, as compared with 7,146 a year ago."

Knickerbocker-Wyoming Election.

Permanent organization of the Knickerbocker-Wyoming Oil Company has been perfected by the election of the following officers: President, R. H. Walsh, President of the First National Bank of Sheridan, Wyo.; Vice President, William H. Grimes, President of the Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore; Secretary-Treasurer, F. E. Brightman of the Seattle Taxicab and Transfer Company. The Board of Directors includes Irving Shuman of Chicago, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and L. N. Rosenbaum of New York. The company was recently organized under the laws of Wyoming with an authorized capital of $1,000,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alta	.05	Jacket	.06
Andes	.11	Julia	.02
Best & Belcher	.05	Justice	.03
Bullion	.02	Mexican	.21
Caledonia	.12	Occidental	.05
Challenge Con	.01	Ophir	.06
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.46	Union Con	.28
Exchequer	.03	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.06	Goldfield Con	.54
Halifax	.31	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.80	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.20	Jumbo Ext	.40
Midway	.12	Jumbo, Jr	.06
Mizpah	.06	Kewanaa	.15
Monarch Pitts	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.08
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.23	Big Four	.07
Tonopah Ext	.06	Manhattan Con	.32
Tonopah Nev	5.87½	Morning Glory	.15
West End	.80	Union Amal	.22
West Tonopah	.24	White Caps	1.35
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Big Jim	.70
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	.23
Daisy	.03	Packard	.36
Florence	.18	Rochester	.39
Fraction	.05	Round Mountain	.40
		United Eastern	4.10

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	5¾	Granite	50	53½
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	7	Isabella	11½	11¾
Elkton	6½	8	McKinney	23	25
El Paso	20	84	Portland	148	155
Fanny R.	5½	6	U. Gold M.	16	18
Gold. Cycle	222½	224¼	Vindicator	75	80
Gold Sov.	3¾	5½			

NEW YORK.

THE THOMPSON HOTEL
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet.
EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

ADIRONDACKS
MOUNTAIN VIEW HOME
Mountain View, N. Y., open June 15, under new management; tennis, boating, bathing, archery. City address, Bertha Ruffner, Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin.

Maison Sur-la-Cote, Saugerties, N. Y. Two college women will open their house to a few guests; large, roomy brick house; telephone; modern improvements; ten acres; on State road. Motor parties accommodated. PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

NEW YORK.

The Jackson Health Resort
DANSVILLE, N. Y.
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
In Livingston County, high on the hills. Overlooking the beautiful Genesee Valley.
Write for Booklet

Lakewood Farm Inn
ROSCOE, N. Y.
Altitude 3,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

ADIRONDACKS
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

EMPIRE TOURS
NEW YORK STATE Running Directions
95% STATE MACADAM SECTIONAL MAPS
HOTELS EN ROUTE
Tour Book will be mailed on application
F. N. BAIN, Sec't'y Newburgh, N. Y.

Notice to former Patrons
The O-te-sa-ga
on Otsego Lake Cooperstown, N. Y.
will open June 16th and close October 1st
C. B. Knott, Proprietor and Manager

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central. A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for Spring.
GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

SARANAC INN
NOW OPEN. ADIRONDACKS.
Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk.
HARRINGTON HILLS, Mgr.
Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.

DUTCHER HOUSE PAWLING, N.Y. GOLF
LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP, Lessee.
Family and Tourist House. Always Open. "Real Tour." Links Free to Guests. Home Garden Supplies. Telephone 34-Pawling.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 30.
The largest and finest beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 2740 Columbus.
FRENT & RICHARDS, INC.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
Cragsmoor Inn.
2,000 Feet Elevation.
No Canned Foods.
Now Booking.
Robin Compton, Hotel Cumberland, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL Sharon Springs, N.Y.
AND COTTAGES Open June 20th.
The Baden Baden of America
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders sent free.
J. H. GARDNER & SON. W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

THE SUNSET
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR.
Select Hotel. Now Open. Under new management. Every room faces the water. Special rates May and June. No connection with any boarding house in Sea Gate. Telephone 1271 Coney Island. M. LUEZ.

PINE FOREST COLONY,
ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open all year. Refined family and health resort. Hotel accommodation, all conveniences; also cottages and bungalows, with board. 200 acres. Private lake. All sports. Excellent table.
J. D. WELL, WYNGDALE, N. Y.

MOHEGAN INN
MOHEGAN LAKE, N. Y.
24 trains daily; 44 miles from city. LAWN TENNIS, DANCING, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. High elevation. Special rates for season guests. Phone Morningside 625.

Mononotto Inn and Cottages.
Fishers Island, N. Y.
Twenty-fifth Season Under Same Management, Opens June 14th. Closes Oct. 1st.
M. B. HOPPES, Manager.

STAMFORD NEW YORK
The finest resort in the Catskills
See Sunday's papers for list of Hotels.
THE MANSION, BIG INDIAN, N. Y.
First-class private boarding house, open year round; all improvements; booklet. Wey Bros.

THE FOREST INN ELKA PARK, N. Y. Elevation 2,200 Ft.
Excellent cuisine. All amusements. Booklet. M. E. Curran.

Mountain Lodge Inn, Shandaken, P. O. and Station. Heart of Catskills. Write Mr. and Mrs. Brickman for booklets.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

COLONIAL HALL HOTEL
Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.
Entire Block of Ocean Front.
Suites with Private Bath.
Orchestra—Tennis.
Phone Hammels 49. H. Waldman, Mgr.

Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
Reservations Now Being Made for the Summer.
Special Rates for May and June.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Easy commutation from New York. Rooms with or without bath. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Fishing and Boating. American plan only.
Open June 20 to Nov. 1.
For rates and information apply to representative on premises or Ruffner, Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. City.

Seashore—Manhattan Beach.
Select rooms; all conveniences; week, month or season; one block from Brighton Beach boardwalk; reasonable. Y 296 Times Annex.

HOTEL LORRAINE Edgemere, L. I. 1500 feet of private beach.
Opens June 16th. H. HART, Prop. Booklet.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Beautifully located, near Garden City; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Phone Hempstead 455.

NEW JERSEY.

The Pudding Stone Inn
Favorable weekly rates. Boonton, N. J.

HOTEL PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Open all year.
$2 day, $12.50 week up, American Plan.
For Hotel Accommodations at ASBURY PARK, N. J., Write Publicity Bureau for Information.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL
Opens June 30
Capacity 500.
All Outside Rooms.
Salt water in all bathrooms. White service.
Perfect cuisine.
Orchestra.
Now Booking
Town & Country Bureau
8 West 40th St., New York.
SHERMAN O. DENNIS, Manager.
LARGEST MOST MODERN HOTEL ON NORTH JERSEY COAST
North Asbury Park, N. J.

An Ideal Summer Home.
THE TAKANASSEE
West End, N. J.
Coolest location on entire Jersey Coast.
Summer Bookings Now Making.
ERNEST FRIBOURG and J. THROCKMORTON

THE ALLENHURST CLUB
Allenhurst, N. J.
REFURNISHED AND REDECORATED
Cottages for Rent with Full Hotel Services. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.
OPENS FOR THE SEASON JUNE 16
Telephone in every room.
New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.
Henry W. Haynes.

GOLF.
Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J., in real country; within commuting distance of New York. Moderate rates. Rivers, Lakes, Mountains. Excellent golf. Tennis, Canoeing, Swimming Pool. Booklet. Now open.

Only Hotel on the Boardwalk.
The North End
Asbury Park-Ocean Grove.
200 strictly modern rooms. All private baths with sea and fresh water. Equipment, table, service the very best.
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OPENS JUNE 16.
N. Y. Office, Norece Hall, 114 W. 79th St.

Avon Inn Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
An Entire Block on Ocean Front.
Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Fenna, Manager.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J. THE SHELBURNE
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; OCEAN PATHWAY, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Sixth Ave., overlooking ocean; suites with bath; refined patronage; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.
BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

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ATLANTIC CITY
RIGHT ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always.
MACK LATZ & CO.

GRAND ATLANTIC
$3 up daily. $15 up weekly. Capacity 600.
Notable table. White service. Booklet.
W. P. SHAW.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $2.00 up daily; special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

The Carlton The Yarmouth
Chelsea Av. & Beach. Belmont Av. & Boardwalk.
Fifteenth season under same management. Booking office: Manager "Alberarle," 31th & B'way.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 800 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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Summer Bookings Now Being Made.
The Breakers
The house of service and the home of the epicure. Atlantic City's newest fireproof hotel with capacity for 1200 guests. Sea water baths, showers and surf bathing from house. Open air restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking Boardwalk. Garage on premises with chauffeur's rooms. American and European Plans. Booklet. JOEL HILLMAN, Prop.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Noted for its superior table and service. Tonic and Curative baths.
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ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT THE PLEASURE

ATLANTIC CITY.
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

NEW ENGLAND.

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Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 800 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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HOTEL MANOR SH

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

A SIDE from the dictates of patriotism, have you considered the new United States Government loan purely from the standpoint of the careful investor?

We beg to suggest that—

Its security is the best in the world.

Its yield, because of its tax-free feature, is relatively high.

Its price is insured to a large degree against depreciation, because of the convertible privilege.

Its marketability is immediate.

It is seldom an opportunity is afforded to buy a bond with ALL the above qualifications.

This Space Donated to

THE LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

by

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
William P. Bonbright & Co. Inc.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance Halted by Pre-Holiday Liquidation, Then Resumed —Steel's Wide Range.

The usual realizing sales, which precede a holiday brought about a marked decline in many issues in the early hours yesterday, but the list strengthened as the day wore on and at the close both railroads and industrials maintained a slight advantage over the previous night's final prices. The activity was little affected by the fact that the exchanges of the country will all be closed today; sales yesterday ran slightly over 1,000,000 shares.

In the morning weakness a number of leading issues gave ground rather easily. Steel common dropped to 130¾, but from that point moved back to 133¾, where it closed with a net advance of a point, Republic Iron and Steel gaining the same amount. The Street was disturbed by unfavorable news from Russia, but as a market factor this was more than offset by the announcement that the Senate Finance Committee had decided on another important reduction in the amount of taxes to be carried by the new revenue measure.

By yesterday's decision the whole section providing for a general tariff increase of 10 per cent. on imports hitherto free of duty, which was expected to produce $200,000,000, per annum was stricken out.

Fear that the security markets would be seriously hurt by the selling of both stocks and bonds by investors who intend to place substantial sums in Liberty Loan bonds has been wearing off. It is obvious that any widespread movement in that direction would have done much more injury than good to the cause of the Liberty Loan. There is ample investing power in this country to take the $2,000,000,000 now being disposed of and much more without liquidation of securities already held. Emphasis has been laid by bankers upon the wisdom of buying the Government bonds, in so far as possible, out of earnings or interest and dividend payments to come in the next few months. The banks are making it an easy matter for every one who desires to subscribe to the bonds, by paying a relatively small proportion down and the balance out of future savings or income, and the disturbance of the market for corporation securities, which was in evidence a few weeks ago, has been succeeded by a slightly better demand for issues of that class. While the great bulk of smaller subscriptions throughout the United States are still to be reported it seems reasonably safe to assume now that the Administration will be highly gratified by the final figures when they are turned in at the middle of next month.

LONDON MARKET INACTIVE.

America Securities Harden with Wall Street and Close Dull.

LONDON, May 29.—The stock market was cheerful but inactive today. Home funds and most of the foreign issues maintained their strength on investment buying, and shipping, and rubber shares received attention, but Argentine rails drooped on strike fears and Brazilians were easy. American securities hardened with Wall Street and closed dull.

Money was in increased demand for the payment of the final call for the war loan tomorrow, and the distribution of dividends amounting to about £40,000,000 Friday.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61f. 25c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 87f. 90c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3 Last 2¾
Low	2½ Renewals 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days...4¼@4¾	Sixty days...
Ninety days...4¼@4¾	Ninety days... 4¾
Four months...4¼@4¾	Four months...4¾@5
Five months...4¼@4¾	Five months...4¾@5
Six months...4¼@4¾	Six months...4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days... 3½@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	4¾@5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75½	—.0005
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	
Francs—				
Demand	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	
Cables	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Closed.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Monday. Demand
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76⅞	
5.1825 Paris	5.72¼	5.71¾	
China—			
Hongkong			
Peking	57.50	57.60	
Shanghai	91.50	91.62½	
19.295 Greece	85.50	85.62½	
32.44 India—	19.85	19.90	
Bombay	32.75	33.00	
Calcutta	32.75	33.00	
5.1826 Italy	72	76	
40.84 Japan—	7.04¼	7.03¼	
Kobe		50½	
Yokohama	51.37½	52.00	
50.00 Philippine Islands—	51.37½	52.00	
Manila		04½	
40.10 Holland	50.12½	50.25	
51.85 Russia	41.18¾	41.25	
26.79 Scandinavia—	26.95	27.05	
Copenhagen	28.50	28.70	
Stockholm	29.90	30.10	
Christiania	29.25	29.45	
Spain	22.40	22.55	
South America—	*80.00	82.00	*80.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.85	43.50
42.44 Rio	26.43	26.53	
5.1826 Switzerland	5.07	5.05½	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $679,626,048; balance, $30,936,265; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,523,564. Federal Reserve credit balance, $8,852,947.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625@ par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 74⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$26,324,139	$204,928,038
Ord. internal revenue	47,488,404	390,161,683
Income tax	98,380,821	155,220,678
Miscellaneous	10,472,642	67,855,784
Total receipts	$182,666,097	$818,176,167
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	76,870,162	
Excess of ord. disb'se. over ord. receipts		80,848,034
Excess of total rcpts. over total disburse.	65,758,804	
Excess of total disbur. over total receipts		16,015,468
Expenditures	105,796,934	899,024,201

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	64.50	65.00	64.75	65.25
Lead	11.87½		11.25	
Spelter	9.62½		9.62½	
Antimony	23.00	24.00	24.00	
Quicksilver	$100.00		$100.00	
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32¾@33¼c, carload lots, spot delivery; 31¼@32c, second quarter; 29½@29¾c, third quarter; 28¼@29c, fourth quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	130	10	0	129	15	0
Tin, spot	253	10	0	253	0	0
Tin, futures	251	10	0	253	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916. Holiday	1915.
Day's sales	1,014,633	71,867,556	217,573
Year to date	81,155,502		51,267,993

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	31½	100	Advance Rumely pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	+3½
5⅛	5½	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	11,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31	32⅛	30⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
86	86¾	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86¼	86¾	86	86¼	+ ¼
93½	94½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	93	93¾	92	93¾	+ ¾
96⅞	96½	5,700	Am. Beet Sugar	96¼	94	93¼	94	+ ¾
51¼	51⅝	6,900	Am. Can	96¼	98⅝	94½	96⅛	+ 1⅝
74½	74⅝	4,800	Am. Car & Fdry	50½	51½	50	51⅜	+ ⅞
42	42½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	73½	73½	73½	74⅝	+ 1⅛
14	14¼	800	Am. H. & leather	42	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅜
63¼	64	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
25¼	27⅜	100	Am. Ice Securities	63⅜	63⅜	62	63⅜	— ⅛
25½	25¾	23,200	Am. Linseed	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
60¾	61½	2,900	Am. Linseed pf	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
73⅛	73¾	7,800	Am. Locomotive	59	61	59	61	+2⅞
103	105	100	Am. Locomotive pf	73	73⅜	72¼	73⅜	+ ⅞
57⅛	58	900	Am. Malting 1st pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
104½	104½	7,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	57½	57½	57	57⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	2,100	Am. Steel F'dries	106¾	104⅞	103⅞	104½	+ ⅝
114⅞	115	10,200	Am. Sugar Ref	68	68½	67	68½	+ ⅛
117	118	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	112	115½	112	115	+ ⅞
32½	32¾	6,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
121¾	122⅝	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	30	33	30	32⅝	+ 2⅝
194	196	200	Am. Tobacco	122¼	122½	122	122½	— ⅛
101	103	4,000	Am. Tob. pf. new	196	198	195¾	195¾	+1¼
53¼	53¾	2,500	Am. Woolen	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
97½	98¾	200	Am. Woolen pf	52¾	53½	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
49	49½	1,900	Am. Writing P. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
34	34½	1,600	Ann. Zinc L. & S	47	49½	47	49	+ 2½
64	65	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
85	85¼	19,700	Amaconda Copper	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
102½	102¾	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	84⅜	85	83½	85	+ 1
96⅝	97¾	700	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	102¼	102⅜		102	+ ⅛
112	112½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	97⅝	97⅝	97	97	+ ⅛
107½	108	3,100	At. Gulf & West I	112⅜	112⅝	112¼	112½	+ ⅜
62⅜	63	10,500	Baldwin Loco	108	108	106½	107½	— ⅛
100⅝	101¼	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	63	63	60¾	63	+ ⅜
72¼	72⅝	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	101¼	101¼	101	101	+ ⅛
68	70	100	Baltimore & O. pf	69⅝	72½	72	72¾	+ ⅛
115	118	800	Barrett Co.	69	69	69	69	— 1
134½	135	16,000	Beth.S.class B t.ctf	114	116	114	115	+3
98	99	2,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	134¼	135	132¼	134¾	+ ⅛
		900	Burns Brothers	61	62	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
		100	Burns Brothers pf	99	99¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
44½	45	3,200	Butte & Superior	117	117	117	117	+ ¼
57½	58	300	California Packing	45½	46	43⅞	44⅞	—1⅝
21⅝	22¼	800	California Petrol	37⅝	38	37⅜	38	— ⅛
52½	53½	400	California Petrol. pf	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
82	83½	100	Calumet & Arizona	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
161⅜	162½	700	Canadian Pacific	82	82	82	82	—1
93¼	94	10,100	Central Leather Co	161⅜	162½	161¼	162½	
36⅜	37⅛	100	Cerro de Pasco	92¾	94	92	93⅝	— ¼
92¼	93	400	Chandler Motor	37	37	37	37	
60¼	60½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	93	93	92	92	— ⅝
11	11⅛	300	Chi. Great Western	60¾	60¾	60	60½	
33	34	100	Chi. Great Western pf	10⅞	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
70½	71	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
113	114	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76	76¼	75½	76	+ ⅛
113	114	300	Chi. & Northwest	114½	114½	113¾	113¾	— ¼
48	43¼	600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. pf. d.2d pd.	112¾	113	112½	113	+ ½
	34½	500	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	42¾	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ½
34	76⅝	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	34	34½	34	34	...
66½	67	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	77	77	77	77	— ½
23¼	23½	2,500	Chile Copper	66½	66¾	66⅛	66¾	
58½	59	2,100	Chino Copper	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	
53½	54	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	58	58⅞	57¾	58⅜	+ 1
26	26½	200	Col. & Southern	52	53¾	52	53¾	+ 1½
54½	55	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	25½	26⅝	25½	26½	+1
42⅜	42⅝	1,800	Columbia Gas & El	55	55	55	55	...
39⅜	40	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	42¾	42¾	42	42⅜	— ⅜
107½	108½	1,700	Consolidated Gas	40	40	40	40	...
33⅜	33⅝	104,300	Corn Products Ref	108½	108½	107	107½	+ ½
104	104½	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	32¾	34¾	32⅜	33⅝	+ ½
80½	80¾	50,000	Crucible Steel	103⅞	104	103½	104	+ ½
43⅝	46¼	21,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	78	81	77	80½	+ ½
	91	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	45¼	46¼	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
	91	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	91	91½	91	91½	+ ½
	207	200	Delaware & Hud	188	190	188	190	+1
	8	9	Del., Lack. & West	110	110	108⅞	109¾	+1
	16½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	210	210	210	210	...
	17	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf		8½		8	— ½
	11⅜	300	Distillers' Securities	17½	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	35⅞	300	Dome Mines	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
	25⅝	3,300	Elk Horn Coal	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
	38	3,000	Erie	35½	36⅝	35	35½	+ ⅝
	35⅝	400	Erie 1st pf	28	28	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
	18		Do., odd lot	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
	23	500	Federal Min. & S	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅛
	47	1,200	Federal M. & S. pf	17½	21½	17½	21½	+5½
	47½	100	Fisher Body pf	45	47	45	47	+2½
	92	2,100	Gaston, W. & W	89	89	89	89	...
	32¾	200	General Chemical	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
	240	240	Do., odd lot	239	239	239	239	— ¼
	240	30	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	235	235	235	235	+9
	100¾	7,400	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+2
	90	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	88	90	88	89	+ ⅞
	52½	400	Goodrich pf	52¾	52¾	52	52	—1
	86	100	Granby Consol	107	107	107	107	
	107½	2,000	Great Northern pf	84	84	84	84	—1
	45	3,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	107¾	107¾	107	107¾	+ ⅜
	44½	400	Greene-Cananea	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
	129	1,100	Gulf States Steel	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ½
	115	100	Homestake Mining	127	127½	125½	125½	— ½
	103	100	Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ½
	63¾	9,300	Inspiration Copper	102	102	102	102	— ½
	10¼	500	Interboro Consol	62⅞	63⅜	62	63⅜	+ ⅛
	59¼	500	Interboro Con. pf	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
	19¼	200	Int. Agricultural	58	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
	51½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
	114	100	Int. Harvester Corp	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
	72	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
	100	200	Int. Mer. Marine	73	73	73	73	—2
	105	7,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	102	102	102	102	—2
	30¾	18,800	Int. Nickel	30¾	30¾	29¼	29⅜	— ½
	84	4,800	Int. Paper	84	84⅝	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅝
	42	16,300	Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep	41⅞	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅝
	41	2,300	Kansas City South	41	44¼	40⅝	43⅝	+3½
	23	700	Kennecott Copper	99¼	99½	96¾	97¾	+1½
	48½	13,200	Lackawanna Steel	22¾	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
	96	11,700	Lake Erie & West	49	48	48	48	+ ⅛
	18	600	Lehigh Valley	97¼	97½	96	97	+ ⅛
	62⅞	100	Manhattan Elev	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
	118	300	Maxwell Motors	63¼	63¼	62½	63¼	+ ⅛
	51	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	118	118	118	118	...
	32¼	11,500	Mexican Petroleum	51	51	50¾	51	— ⅜
	97	1,300	Miami Copper	32¼	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
	40⅞	7,300	Midvale Steel	97	97	95	96¾	+ ⅛
	63	100	Mo.Pac. cfs. full pd	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
	58	300	Mo. Pacific w. i	63	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
	28⅛	1,000	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
	57	2,200	Montana Power	28⅛	28⅜	27⅝	28	+1
	101	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	57	57	57	57	+1
	100½	2,500	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	101	101⅜	101	101½	+1½
	112	2,200	Nat. Enam..& St.	100½	109½	100½	109½	+1½
	113	100	National Lead	112	113	113	113	—1⅞
	57	2,000	National Lead pf	38¼	38¼	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
	25⅝	600	N. Y. Air Brake	57	57	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
	152	3,000	N. Y. Central	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
	92⅜	1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	149¾	152	149¾	152	—1⅜
	35½	2,200	Norfolk & Western	92⅜	92½	91½	92¼	+ ⅛
	126¾	2,500	North American	35½	35¾	34½	35⅝	+ ⅛
	63⅜	200	Northern Pacific	125¾	126¾	125	126¾	+1¼
	104	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅝
	93	9,300	Ohio Cities Gas	104	106	103⅜	104½	+ ⅛
	140	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	93	93¼	93	93¼	—1⅜
	50	100	Owens Bottle Mach	140	140	137¼	138¾	— ⅝
	94½	1,900	Pacific Mail	50	50	50	50	—1½
	25½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
	26½	200	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	25½	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
	94	1,500	Penn. R. R	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
	52⅝	4,500	People's Gas, Chi	94	94	94	94	...
	71	200	Père Marquette	53	53⅝	52¾	53	+ ⅛
	20¼	200	Philadelphia Co	71	71	68½	70	—1
	34½	2,700	Ry. C., C. & St. L	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
	72¼	6,700	Pittsburgh Steel pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
	72¼	10,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ½
	50	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	50	50¾	49	50½	+ ½
	99¼	4,000	Pitts. & West Va	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ½
	28¼	500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ½
	64	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	64	64	64	64	+ ½
	77	100	Quicksilver	77	77⅝	76¼	77½	— ⅝
	2	700	Railway Steel Sp	2	2	2	2	...
	53	3,700	Ray Con. Copper	53	53	52⅝	53	— ⅛
	30¾	29,600	Reading	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
	95		Reading 2d pf	95	95¾	94	95¾	— ⅛
	40	26,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	40	40	40	40	— ¾
	89½	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	89½	91¾	89½	91¼	— ⅛
	104⅞	500	Royal Dutch t r	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+1
	64	300	Saxon Motor	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
	42	100	Seab. Air Line pf	42	42	41⅞	42	— ⅛
	28¼	1,500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1
	173	500	Shattuck-Arizona	173	173	173	173	—2
	27⅛	4,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
	55⅝	2,700	Sloss-S. Steel & I	55⅝	55⅝	54½	55¼	
	60	6,700	Southern Pacific	60	61½	60	61½	+ ⅛
	95⅝	215	So. Porto Rico Sug	95⅝	95⅝	94⅝	95	+ ⅛
	200	5,000	Southern Railway	200	200	200	200	...
	28	600	Southern Ry. pf	28	28¼	27¼	27½	— ⅛
	56⅜	6,800	Studebaker Co	57	57	56⅝	57	+ ½
	86	800	Superior Steel	86	86	83⅜	84⅞	+ ⅜
	43	100	Tenn. C. & C	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
	16¼	2,200	Texas Co	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
	221⅜	200	Texas & Pacific	221⅜	222	220¼	222	+ ⅛
	16⅞	100	Third Avenue	16⅞	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
	20¼	900	Tobacco Products	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
	55¼	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	55¼	55¼	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅛
	99	100	Transue & Wms	99	99	98	98	...
	45	500	Union B. & P. new	45	45	45	45	—1
	87	8,500	Union Pacific	87	87	86	86½	+ ⅛
	138⅜	4,000	United Alloy Steel	138⅜	139	137¾	139	+ ⅛
	46¾	100	United Cigar Stores	47¼	47¼	46¼	47	+ ⅛
	100	300	United Fruit	100	100	100	100	...
	33	1,100	United Paper Board	138	138¾	138	138¾	...
	33⅜	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	33	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
	22¼	23	U. S. Cast. Iron Pipe	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
	138	9,800	U. S. Industrial Alco	135	138	134	138	+1
	57⅝	700	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	— ⅛
	106	110	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
	133⅜	1,900	U. S. Sm., R. & M	61	61	60¼	61	+1
	119	307,100	U. S. Steel	132¼	133⅞	130⅞	133⅝	+ ⅛
	119½	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛
	114⅞	7,800	Utah Copper	114¾	115¼	114¼	114¾	+ ⅛
	44	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
	48⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. A	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
	25½	400	Wabash pf. B	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
	19⅝	300	Western Maryland	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
	17	200	Western Pacific	17½	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
	46	300	Western Pacific pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
	47	100	Western Union Tel	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
	54½	11,700	Westingh. E. & M	54	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
	54⅝	100	Westingh. 1st pf	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
	14¼	100	Wheeling & L. E	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	74	1,500	Wilson & Co	75	75½	74¾	74½	— ⅛
	29	4,900	Willys-Overland	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	—1
	127	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	127¼	127½	127½	127¼	— ½

PROTEST BY SOUTHERNERS.

Tell Commerce Commission Proposed Rate Increase Would Ruin Them.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Pessimistic predictions by shippers as to the effect upon conditions if the railroads receive a 15 per cent. freight rate increase continued today before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Representatives of Southern fruit and lumber interests, paving brick manufacturers, and fertilizer makers were unanimous in asserting that their industries would be affected, and in some cases forced out of business, if the increase were granted.

Florida fruit growers said they were now selling many of their products at a loss, despite the high prices commanded by retailers.

In order to accommodate the large number of interests desiring hearings before the close of the sessions, June 12, the commission arranged today for separate hearings before an examiner, beginning tomorrow.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	72.10	71.12	71.57	+ .07
25 industrials	93.75	92.16	93.49	+ .13
50 stocks	82.95	81.65	82.73	+ .10

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 29	82.95	81.65	82.73	+ .10
May 28	83.45	81.97	82.63	+ .40
May 26	82.69	81.88	82.23	+ .21
May 25	82.38	81.42	82.02	+ .59
May 24	81.59	80.63	81.86	+ .61

Liberty Loan of 1917

This letter is being sent to stockholders of Cities Service Company:

"It is a patriotic duty for us to remind you that every American is under an obligation to take a participation, however small it may have to be, in the Liberty Loan of 1917.

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INTERBORO EARNS $39,832,392 IN YEAR

Rapid Transit Company's Gross Operating Revenues Increase $3,940,864.

NET INCOME IS $9,047,664

Consolidated Company's Surplus Balance Available for Dividends Is $2,052,444.

In announcing yesterday declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. upon the shares of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the elevated and subway lines, and the usual quarterly payment of 1½ per cent. upon the preferred stock of the holding company, the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, President Shonts commented upon the earnings of both companies. Of the operating company's current quarter he said:

"The gross operating revenues of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for three months ending June 30, 1917, May partly and June wholly being estimated, are $10,256,000, an increase of $823,286 over the same period last year. Owing, however, to increases in operating expenses, taxes, and other charges, the net corporate income is estimated to be $2,307,000, or $143,410 less than for the same period of last year.

"For the full year ending June 30, the gross operating revenues, May partly and June wholly estimated, are $39,-832,392, an increase of $3,940,864 over last year. The net operating revenue for the year is estimated to show an increase of $1,374,241. Of this increased net operating revenue, increased taxes will absorb $529,163.

"The net corporate income for the year is expected to be $9,047,664, an increase of $155,649 over the same period last year.

Of the Consolidated Company's earnings Mr. Shonts said:

"Our estimates submitted on March 6, when the last dividend was declared, were that on March 31, 1917, we would show a surplus balance of $1,987,636. The surplus balance on March 31 was in fact $2,897,000. The company will receive on June 30 the 5 per cent. dividend on its Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock. That, added to interest and dividend on other securities owned and interest on bank balances, will make a total of $3,731,537.

"After making all deductions for interest, taxes and charges, it is estimated that the net surplus of June 30, 1917, will be $2,802,444. Out of this net surplus $750,000 has been appropriated to pay off notes held against this company by the Bankers Trust Company. This will leave an estimated surplus balance available for dividends at the end of the fiscal year amounting to $2,052,444.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 29.—Thirty-three new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $9,794,500, were chartered today. They include:

Northern Graphite Corp., Manhattan, mining, milling, concentrating ores, &c., $250,000; G. A. Alonzo, S. Panome, R. Loudon, 2 Rector St.

John Gray, Inc., Manhattan, deal in electrical appliances and fixtures, $5,000; W. A. Mariash, G. Cohen, M. J. Ehrman, 678 Bay Park, Brooklyn.

Patridge & Wilcox, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture stamped novelties on cotton, &c., $10,000; L. F. Hug, H. T. Flagler, C. Kohler, Jr., 251 Church St.

Blum, Reynolds & Co., Inc., Manhattan, stock and bond brokers, $10,000; G. Williams, T. Schaefer, H. P. Freece, 15 Broad St.

Souni Machine Shop, Inc., Mamaroneck, realty, wharfage, docking, water craft, $5,000; E. J. Anhalt, M. Harris, W. E. Morrell, White Plains.

Palmer Garage Co., Inc., Brooklyn, operate garages and real estate agency, $5,000; E. A. Palmer, F. U. and E. F. Walford, 782 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Borough Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. and D. Green, 1 Eakin, 844 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Inter-City Appraisel Co., Inc., Manhattan, general auditing, $10,000; L. Ganz, J. F. Gouldsbury, W. E. Hellwig, 788 East 175th St.

Bayles Shipyard, Inc., Port Jefferson, shipbuilding, storage, and docking, $200,000; W. B. Ferguson, H. M. Williams, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av.

Cosmo Export and Trading Corp'n, Eddyville, mercantile business, storekeepers, farmers, &c., $50,000; J. J. Sullivan, D. O'Connor, N. Y. Rutherberg, 35 Nassau St.

Chase Securities Corp'n, Manhattan, deal in all forms of securities, 100,000 shares no par value, active capital, $2,500,000; T. Cochran, E. C. Converse, G. M. Dahl, 57 B'way.

White & Burbank Paper Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture paper and wood pulp, $50,-000; L. O. White, F. W. Burbank, C. I. Hamilton, 145 West 138th St.

Herbert B. Saunders, Inc., Manhattan, naval and marine architects, make salvage surveys, $120,000; A. W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, J. F. Curtin, 65 Cedar St.

John M. Weeks Co., Inc., Syracuse, manufacturing steamfitters', plumbers', and hardware supplies, $5,000; J. M. and M. O. Weeks, H. H. Curtiss, Syracuse.

Stephen Ransom, Inc., Hornell, marine plumbing and steamfitting, $50,000; F. R. Series, H. G. Wensol, S. Ransom, 419 West 141st St.

Federal Record Corp'n, Albany, manufacture phonographs, musical instruments, $100,-000; J. P. O'Brien, W. H. Hastings, F. T. Goldie, Albany.

Aerial Cyclone Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture aerial cyclones and amusement devices, $10,000; E. R. Greenstein, J. Sickel, M. Gottheim, 51 Chambers St.

Wickwar Film Corp'n, Manhattan, motion picture business, $50,000; S. H. Sternberg, H. L. Jacobson, H. W. Pollock, 235 B'way.

Everhard Mfg. Co., Inc., machinery and tools used in metal working trade, $5,000; W. F. Everhard, A. Bernandik, I. Shapiro, 35 St. Nicholas Av.

Samuel Eiseman & Co., Inc., Eddyville, manufacture textiles, 22,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 40,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $2,450,-000; S. and A. S. Eiseman, A. L. Selig, 114 East 23d St.

Anahma Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, builders, general contractors, architects, 50,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $4,000,000; E. Parks, A. F. McKinsey, W. D. Hart, Glen Brook, Conn.

Capital increases: A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Garden City, $5,000 to $3,000,000; Northern Dock Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000; George Urban Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, $200,000 to $500,000; Kerr Chartering Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; George B. Herzig Co., Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $75,000.

Authorizations: National Consolidated Investors, Inc., Delaware, stocks and bonds, $1,000,000, Representative, W. D. Cochrane, 42 Broadway.

David C. Cook Publishing Co., Illinois, publishers of magazines, $250,000. Representative, C. Kanoon, 160 Fifth Av.

Frederick Boehm, Ltd., Great Britain, drugs and chemicals, $300,000. Representative, N. S. Geodyear, 165 Broadway.

McHenry Millhouse Mfg. Co., Inc., Indiana, composition roofing, $100,000. Representative, M. C. Hendershot, Fulton.

Metropolitan Five to Fifty Cent Stores, Inc., Delaware, goods, wares, and merchandise, $1,000,000. Representative, R. W. Morris, Buffalo.

Dissolutions: Chase Debenture and Security Co., Manhattan; Musgrave Realty Co., Manhattan; Bannigan Rubber Co., Manhattan; Moreda & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Barde Publishing Co., Brooklyn; Stephen Ransom, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—Charters filed:

Cahill Towing Lines, Inc., Camden, build and acquire steamships, tugboats, barges, and other vessels and conduct the business of freight contractors, $100,000; George H. B. Martin, E. V. Vermel, John A. MacPeak, Camden.

John Steneck & Sons, Hoboken, real estate and securities, $25,000; John Steneck, Henry Steneck, Nicholas H. Steneck, George W. Steneck, Hoboken.

Cedar Grove Land Company, Newark, real estate, $50,000; John V. Laddey, Paul A. Laddey, Newark; Margherita E. Baumgarten, Arlington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 29.—Charters filed:

The Fuel Products Corp., produce and sell fuels of all kinds and export the same, $5,-000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Lawrence Oil Corp., acquire lands containing oils and minerals and develop the same, $2,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Louis H. Gunther, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

Comestoga Motor Truck Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in motor trucks, motor cycles, power boats, &c., $1,000,000; Wray C. Arnold, Frank J. Riera, Jr., H. Wolfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

United States Switch Co., manufacture iron or steel automatic look switches, $1,-750,000; J. W. Hubbard, Eau Claire, Wis.; W. Lobman, W. L. Shepherd, R. L. Geddis, Jr., J. Lee Holloway, 6, J. Winter, all of Montgomery, Ala.

SHARP COTTON RALLY

General List Closes Steady, at Net Loss of 17 to 25 Points, After Further Decline.

There was a further decline in the cotton market during the early trading yesterday. It was followed by a very sharp rally, with October contracts selling up from 20.67c to 21.15c, and closing at 21.09c. The general list closed very steady at a net advance of 17 to 25 points.

The early decline reflected a renewal of Monday's selling movement. The disposition to take profits on long cotton in advance of the holiday or the Government crop report was increased by relatively easy cables, a favorable weather map, and the failure of a private report published before the opening to create fresh buying power. The talk was that a bullish Government report had been discounted, and after opening at a decline of 10 to 17 points, active months sold 18 to 27 points net lower. This made a decline of approximately 65 to 75 points from the recent high level, and while the selling had been active only since the opening of Monday morning, offerings tapered off. Prices then steadied on coverings, and as the market worked gradually higher, meeting any important opposition, demand broadened. It looked as though recent sellers were replacing their long lines on the advance, which carried active months some 22 to 26 points net higher, or nearly half a cent above the low level of the morning. Closing prices were slightly off from the top under realizing.

Two private reports were issued, one of them indicating a reduction of 3.4 per cent. in acreage, and a condition of 74, while the other made the reduction in acreage 4.5 and the condition 72.4. These reports were rather less bullish than those issued on the previous day, which probably promoted the early talk that a bullish bureau had been discovered. The higher of the two conditions mentioned, however, indicates a very poor start, as it would compare with an official ten-year average of 79.1, and the lowest condition in over twenty years was 70.5 in the year of 1907. Considerations of this sort doubtless played their part in the afternoon rally, which was also influenced by rumors that the bulk of the contracts sold on the break had been absorbed by trade interests.

Exports for the day were 22,616 bales, making 4,863,951 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
June	.....	..	..	..	21.28
July	21.22	21.55	21.10	21.49@21.50	21.18
August	..	..	..	21.49@21.50	21.28
September	..	..	..	21.32@21.35	21.12
October	20.80	21.15	20.67	21.09@21.10	20.91
November	..	..	..	21.11 Bid	20.93
December	20.88	21.23	20.75	21.17@21.18	21.00
January	20.86	21.25	20.76	21.21@21.23	21.03
March	21.07	21.41	21.07	21.40@21.41	21.21

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 21.85c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract 100 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston steady, 15 points higher at 21.30c; sales, 321 bales. New Orleans steady, 13 points lower at 21c; sales, 1,064 bales. Mobile quiet, unchanged at 21c; sales, 100 bales. Savannah quiet, unchanged at 21⅜c; sales, 2,730 bales. Charleston firm, unchanged at 21c; sales, 250 bales. Wilmington steady, unchanged at 21c; sales, nil. Norfolk quiet, 25 points lower at 20.75c; sales, 2 bales. Baltimore nominal, 25 points lower at 21.50c; sales, nil. Augusta steady, 6 points lower at 21.38c; sales, 823 bales. Memphis steady, unchanged at 21.25c; sales, 2,100 bales. St. Louis firm, unchanged at 21.25c; sales, nil. Houston steady, 20 points higher at 21.20c; sales, 966 bales.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,143	9,752	28,839
Exports	22,616	810	44,084
Port stocks	889,359	936,425	1,074,340
Interior receipts	9,607	8,076	8,769
Interior shipments	9,806	12,148	9,872
New York arrivals	3,711		
New York stocks	62,836	51,240	151,340

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 800; American, 7,000. Imports, 4,000, all American. Middling upland, 14.10d. Futures opened quiet, 6 to 8 points lower. May-June, 13.47d; July-August, 13.30d; October-November, 12.68d; January-February, 12.50d; March-April, 12.38d. Manchester: Yarns bardening; cloths quiet.

HARVESTER TRADE GROWS DESPITE WAR

Gross Income of International Company for 1916 Reaches $15,832,800.

EARNINGS UP $3,162,555

Cyrus H. McCormick Reports That Export Sales Increased Nearly 24 Per Cent.

The International Harvester Corporation, which handles the export business of the harvester combination, reports gross earnings of $9,771,021 from operations in 1916, compared with $6,608,466 the year before. The balance after depreciation and special reserves had been taken care of amounted to $5,137,098, against $3,720,141 in 1915. The total profit and loss surplus when the year ended was $20,011,120, a figure unchanged from that of the previous year, as surplus earnings are being carried in a contingent reserve as an offset to possible war losses.

Cyrus H. McCormick, President, said in the pamphlet report yesterday that sales increased nearly 24 per cent. over the preceding fiscal period, although conditions in the export trade were more difficult than in any other year of the corporation's history. Despite the loss of the Central Powers' market and limitations on shipments through lack of cargo room on ships, the European trade increased. Canada, too, was a heavier buyer, Mr. McCormick said, than in 1915.

"The funds held in Europe," he added, "owing to war conditions have increased during the year from $28,041,-000 to $38,754,000. The addition of $10,-713,000 is occasioned not through any increase in the corporation's investment in those countries, but by a change in the character of the assets; that is, the conversion of inventories and receivable into cash. Of the total amount there is in Russia $30,528,000 and in the Central Empires and Rumania $8,226,000.

"Up to the time that our country declared that a state of war existed with Germany the business in the Central Empires, though greatly restricted, was carried on as before. The works at Neuss, Germany, were in operation, with somewhat reduced forces. The Croix works, near Lille, France, have been closed down since August, 1914, but no serious damage to the buildings has been reported. Since the declaration of war, no information as to conditions there has been received."

The report of the International Harvester Company of New Jersey shows gross income from manufacturing amounting to $15,882,800, a gain of $1,-746,000 over 1915. The balance for common stock dividends was $8,582,159, compared with $6,476,435 a year before. The balance was equal to $21.45 per share of stock, against $16.19 in the preceding year.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Rec.
Allouez Mining	$3	Q.	June 30	June 22
Chicago Tel	$2	Q.	June 30	June 22
Cres. Cons. Gold M. & M.	10c.	M.	June 10	May 31
Interbor. R. T.	$	Q.	July 2	June 20
Interbor. Con. pf.	1¼	Q.	July 2	June 11
N. J. Zinc	4	Q.	June 11	June 2
Penn. W. & P.	1¼	Q.	July 2	June 19
Pettibone-M. Co. 1st and 2d pf.	1¾	Q.	July 2	June 20
Realty Associates	3	SA.	July 14	July 5
ScovHl Mfg.	.10	M.	June 1	
Sub. Realty Co.	1¼	Q.	July 2	June 20
Westchas Church Kerr & Co.	1¼	..	June 11	June 1
Westchas Church Kerr & Co. pf.	1¾	Q.	June 11	June 1

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The restrictions thrown about the wheat market have placed the whole situation in such an unnatural condition that it is very difficult to form any sort of an opinion regarding future developments. In consequence few attempts are being made to do business ahead, and trading from day to day is principally in the form of evening up contracts in the futures market and occasional sales of spots. Conditions in the American Northwest are very favorable and advices from Canada said that the present outlook there has never been equaled. Foreign crop advices were again bullish, as far as Europe is concerned, but it was said that seeding operations had begun in Argentina under favorable conditions.

RYE.—Market weak; No. 2 Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	2.03	2.02¼	2.03	2.03
September	1.86	1.82½	1.83¼	1.83

CORN.

The corn trade apparently oversold the market on Monday; and when shorts attempted to cover during the early operations yesterday prices ran up 2@3c a bushel. The strength was apparently based entirely on technical conditions, however, and although the demand was filled and selling orders appeared values broke even faster than they had advanced, and closed with net losses of ⅝@1⅛c. The crop news was again very favorable, and the small stocks in the visible are being offset by somewhat larger sales from the country. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.68¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Exporters were credited with taking 200,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	1.34	1.33¼	1.33¼	1.41¼
September	1.31¼	1.26	1.27	1.28¼
December	95½	92¼	93	93¾

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively firm around the opening, with shorts inclined to cover, but the crop news was again of a most favorable nature, and prices subsequently developed weakness, and closed with net losses of ⅞ to 1⅝c. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 70 to 70½c; No. 2 white, 70¾c; No. 3 white, 69 to 70c; No. 4 white, 68½ to 69c; fancy clipped white, 71 to 72½c; ordinary clipped white, 70 to 71c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	59⅝	57¼	57⅝	59
September	53¾	51½	51½	52⅝
December	54⅝	52¾	53⅛	54

PROVISIONS.

A reported demand for lard and meats from the Belgian Relief Commission caused a very strong market in provisions yesterday, and the close was not much under best figures of the day. The advance brought in a good deal of covering and some commission house buying. The average weight of hogs last week was 222 pounds. Of 93,000 hogs received at all Western points, Chicago had 18,000, with 27,000 expected on Wednesday, Kansas City, 15,000, and Omaha, 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard— July	21.87	21.40	21.72	21.22
September	22.02	21.50	21.85	21.40
Ribs— July	20.60	20.46	20.55	20.10
September	20.87	20.60	20.72	20.30
Pork— July	37.87	37.15	37.55	37.00
September	37.60	37.10	37.60	37.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The very sharp advance in the lard market caused active covering as well as some new buying in cotton oil, and prices were strong and higher. Most of the advance occurred early, however, and toward the close there was a partial reaction under profit taking, which left the market at about the low of the day, although 6 to 10 points above the final of Monday. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.40@	16.30
June	..	..	16.40@	16.30
July	16.53	16.45	16.44@16.45	16.35
August	16.50	16.43	16.40@16.43	16.34
September	16.51	16.43	16.43@16.44	16.34
October	16.37	16.31	16.32@16.35	16.22
November	16.11	16.06	16.04@16.07	15.94
December	16.07	16.02	16.02@16.03	15.93
January	..	..	16.01@16.02	15.98

COFFEE.

There was some switching from near to late months in the coffee market yesterday, but otherwise was quiet and fluctuations were narrow. September contracts, for instance, sold from 8.25c to 8.30c and closed at 8.29c bid, with the general list closing at 8.29c bid, with the general list closing at 8.30c bid.

SUGAR.

After opening irregular, 2 points lower to 1 point higher, with sales on the call 1,400 tons, values slowly advanced on a little local trade covering and outside support for over the holiday, the close showing a net decline of 1 point to an advance of 4 points, with sales of 12,750 tons. There was a better understone in the spot market, with Cuban shippers not offering freely, and this led to a little stiffening in prices on the exchange. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	..	5.08
June	5.10	5.10	5.09@5.11	5.08
July	5.20	5.17	5.18@5.19	5.17
August	5.25	5.25	5.24@5.28	5.23
September	5.31	5.26	5.26@5.30	5.28
October	5.27	5.28	5.26@5.27	5.22
November	5.28	5.23	5.26@5.27	5.22
December	5.11	5.06	5.08@5.09	5.07
January	4.85	4.85	4.84@4.86	4.82
February	..	..	4.68@4.70	4.64
March	4.62	4.62	4.63@4.65	4.64

Refined sugar was unchanged, but aside from a moderate export inquiry, which would result in business if tonnage could be had, there was only a moderate business, country buyers preferring to hold off and await developments. Prices ranged from 7.50c to 8c, although one refiner was said to have reduced soft sugars 50 points. It was an off day in raw sugar, with no fresh transactions reported put through. Holders were asking higher prices, and offerings were scarce. Straight June shipment was available in a very moderate way at 5¼c, cost and freight, and full duty sugars could be bought at 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, with possible buyers ⅛c lower. It was reported that there was a well defined inquiry for refined sugar for export and also a demand for raws, but that a lack of tonnage prevented any considerable volume of business being done. Spot quotations are reported nominal, as follows: Centrifugal, 5.90c; molasses, 5.08c; cost and freight, 4⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,866 packages. The market was steady to firm for all grades of fresh creamery with moderate trading. Perhaps there is a little less speculative buying, but the stock is coming forward slowly and it is passing out of first hands reasonably well. Renovated is in sellers' favor, and ladles and packing stock are higher under short supplies. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44@44½c; extras, 92 score, 43½c; extra, 44@44½c; firsts, 42½@43½c; seconds, 40½@42c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 45c; good to prime, 40@42c; common to fair, 36@39c; renovated, extras, 39½c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 34@37½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 27,128 cases. The tone of the market is firmer on highest grades of eggs, with best-known marks of storage packings frequently held above outside quotation for firsts. There is also a good movement in higher grades of regular packings, showing a large proportion of full fresh. Medium and lower grades continue to drag, with no improvement in prices. High-grade dirties firm; low-grade dirties weak. Near-by eggs unchanged. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38½@39c; storage packed firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 36@37½c; seconds and lower grades, 32½@35½c; dirties, No. 1, 33¼@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32½@33c; under grades, 30@32c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 38@38½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37½@39c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 37@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery brown, 38½@39½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 36@37½c. Duck eggs, near by, Indian runner, 42c; Baltimore, 38@40c; Western and prime Southern, 36@38c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross	$3,515,500	$2,824,300	$1,429,000
Net	757,900	549,900	489,000
10 mos. gross	33,411,400	26,958,900	14,589,400
Net	8,262,400	6,825,600	4,170,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

April gross	12,855,520	10,881,806	7,465,860
Net	4,174,978	3,753,736	2,687,755
10 m. gross	120,182,013	105,117,106	84,081,590
Net	43,404,589	41,164,004	28,453,593

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA—

April gross	1,791,782	1,660,789	1,286,600
Net aft. taxes	606,572	591,143	382,483
Surp. aft. chgs.	360,103	332,925	146,541
4 mos. gross	6,819,540	6,402,383	5,436,940
Net aft. taxes	1,440,272	1,867,619	1,407,644
Surp. aft. chgs.	529,768	892,232	475,504

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

April gross	1,354,110	1,145,502	1,016,588
Net aft. taxes	356,342	318,097	184,816
4 mos. gross	5,686,552	4,949,464	4,418,234
Net aft. taxes	1,941,923	1,516,081	908,991

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

April gross	831,529	794,823	750,905
Net aft. taxes	204,502	183,407	189,349
Total inc.	184,675	149,068	132,048
4 mos. gross	3,296,190	3,508,778	3,230,880
Net aft. taxes	719,481	945,478	767,732
Total inc.	670,228	780,022	611,440

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the ending Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	16,131,992	14,119,321	2,012,371
Net oper. rev.	4,882,026	3,662,564	1,219,462
Total op. inc.	4,292,013	3,092,646	1,199,367
Gross income	5,723,887	4,238,278	1,485,609
Net income	2,335,598	1,009,497	1,325,871
Surplus	1,458,010	570,833	887,177

UNION PACIFIC for April—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	7,881	7,984	7,826
Total op. rev.	10,620,635	8,479,327	6,294,001
Total op. exp.	6,164,745	4,910,627	4,177,820
Oper. inc.	3,760,280	3,132,000	1,709,220
Four months—			
Total op. rev.	35,949,334	32,612,889	24,020,746
Total op. exp.	23,501,387	19,356,113	16,013,147
Oper. inc.	10,160,007	11,509,198	6,358,164

Public Utilities.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO., subsidiary companies, for April—

Asheville Power & Light Co.:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	$41,377	$37,241	$4,136
Net after tax.	18,396	16,409	1,987
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,752	12,092	1,660
12 mos. gross	470,992	454,060	16,932
Net after tax.	192,088	204,086	*11,998
Sur. aft. chgs.	140,501	152,310	*11,809

Carolina Power & Light Co.:

April gross	74,258	61,835	12,423
Net after tax.	29,487	24,083	5,404
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,031	10,472	3,189
12 mos. gross	835,209	728,981	106,528
Net after tax.	291,508	277,036	14,472
Sur. aft. chgs.	230,227	163,321	66,906

YADKINS RIVER POWER CO.:

April gross	38,441	31,113	7,328
Net after tax.	28,234	21,404	6,830
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,893	5,623	8,270
12 mos. gross	401,106	362,195	38,911
Net after tax.	346,963	244,199	102,765
Sur. aft. chgs.	166,344	58,122	108,222

*Decrease.

THIRD AVENUE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross	377,207	320,585	374,450
Net after tax.	211,233	310,583	214,078
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,708	102,094	8,640
10 mos. gross	7,122,934	9,141,665	8,979,255
Net after tax.	927,978	2,786,589	2,593,509
Def. aft. chgs.	1,440,185	*716,844	530,977

*Surplus.

Industrial.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. for the year ended March 31—

Earn all cos.	16,728,913	14,081,812	7,049,112
Total income	16,979,608	14,340,968	7,230,790
Net income	15,540,237	13,470,106	6,713,380
Profits	13,557,970	11,748,278	5,508,071
Surplus	2,982,910	1,781,719	309,378
P. & L. Surp.	6,277,104	3,294,194	5,315,025

Surplus as of April 1, 1915, was $5,315,-625, out of which was paid on May 1, 1915, a stock dividend of $3,803,150, leaving surplus as above.

Surplus as of April 1, 1913, was $4,921,409, but $369,920 was appropriated March 31, 1914, to write off deferred charges for development and diamond drilling, leaving surplus as above.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4	4¼	4.35
Buff., R. & P.	1917-'30	4½@6	4.75	4.60
Can. Northern	1917-'28	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.05	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@6	5.80	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.85	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Cuba R. R.	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.90	4.60
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.15	4.80
Ill. Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.80	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.75	4.50
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	5.70	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'38	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.15	4.90
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.70	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	1917-'28	4@6	5.10	4.50
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.70	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.20	4.90
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.15	4.85
So. Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.85	4.53
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.70

a net advance of 1 to 3 points. Sales, in-

FRISBIE & STANSFIELD KNITTING CO. First Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to Article VI. of the Mortgage, dated July 1, 1914, securing the aforesaid bonds, Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, under

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96	98
4s, registered, 1925	101	101
2s, coupon, 1925	96	98
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	105	107
2s, coupon, 1938	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
2s, registered, 1936	99	101
2s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
2s, coupon, 1936	99	101
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96
2s, conversion, 1947	99	

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4s Sept., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4½s June, 1965	104½	105½	104½
4½s Mar., 1963	104½	105½	104½
4½s Nov., 1957	104½	105½	104½
4½s May, 1957	104½	105½	104½
4½s Nov., 1917	100	..	100
4½s June, 1917	100	..	100
4½s May, 1960-30	100⅛	101	100⅛
4½s April, 1966	100⅛	101	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1964	100⅛	101	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1962	100⅛	101	100⅛
4½s Sept., 1960	100⅛	101	100⅛
4s May, 1959	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜
4s Nov., 1958	99⅜	99⅝	90⅝
4s Nov., 1955	98⅛	99⅛	98⅛
4s Nov., 1936	98⅛	99⅛	98⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.15	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	4.00
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	4.15
4½s	1921-1926	4.15	4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	4.10
4½s	1917-1918	4.10	4.10
4s	1940-1953	4.25	4.15
4s	1930-1939	4.25	4.15
4s	1922-1929	4.25	4.05
4s	1926-1938	4.20	4.05

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
50	Am. Light & Traction	329	325	330	331
600	Cities Service pf	86¼	86	86¼	86¼
600	Cities Service new	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32½
19	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	90	95

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Gas & Electric Sec. pf.	94	100
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	79	90	Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
American Gas	118	120	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Electric	121	124	Northern Onio Electric	35	38
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49	50	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	75
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	67½	69	North Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	59	60
Am. Power & Light pf.	89	90	Northern States Power.	90	92
Am. Public Utilities	30	34	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	67	77	North. Texas Electric	50	54
Am. W. W. & El.	7⅝	8⅝	North. Texas Elec. pf.	79	83
Am. W. W. & E. part.	24	27	Ozark Power & Water	38	42
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	76	80	Pacific Gas & Electric	58⅜	59
Appalachian Power	6	7	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	90¾	91
Appalachian Power pf.	28	32	Pine Bluff Water pf.	97	100
Carolina Power & Light	34	37	Public Service Inv. pf.	79	83
Carolina Pr. & Lt. pf.	96	100	Republic Ry. & Light	30¼	31½
Cent. States Electric	15	18	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	66	67
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	76	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	79
Cities Service	288	290	Southern Cal. Edison	87½	89
Colorado Power	28	30	South. Cal. Edison pf.	105	106
Colorado Power pf.	120	122	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	90½	95
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12
Consumers' P. pf.	95	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	36	38
Commonwealth P. & L.	49	51	Tampa Electric	122	127
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	74½	76½	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5	6½
Conn. Power pf.	91	94	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	25	30
Dayton Power & L. pf.	90	93	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
East Texas Electric	58	61	Tri-City R. L. pf.	85	90
East Texas Elec. pf.	84	88	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Electric Bond & Share	105	106	United Gas Improve.	89¼	89¼
Electric Properties	62	63	United Light & Rys.	39	41
El Paso Electric	105	109	Un. L. & Rys. 1st pf.	69	70
El Paso Electric pf.	98	..	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	13	18
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	W. Pa. Elec. & W. pf.	65	70
Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	90	100	Western Power	15	16
Federal Light & Trac.	11	13	Western Power pf.	51	54
Federal Light & T. pf.	44	48	Western Penn. pf.	105	107
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	30	35	Yieconsin Edison	49	53
Galveston-H. Elec. pf.	70	75	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	310			

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s.	73½	Nat. Sec. p. i. 6s	89½	92
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	Nat. Sec. deb.	83	83
Cent. P. & L. 1st 5s	95	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	96	99
Chi. G. & E. 5s	..	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
5s, 1936	99	101	O. G. & P. 1st 6s, '45	86	89
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	98	99
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94	96
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Ohio Gas & Elec. 5s, 1927	98	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st pf. 5s, 1942	..	96	P.-G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s	31	95
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st pf. 5s, 1942	68½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	88	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	80	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6s, notes, 1933	90	96
Dist. Gas 1st 5s	90	102	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s	96	94
East. Texas El. col. 5s	89	92½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	97
El Paso Electric 5s	95	99	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s	85	91
Empire Gas & F. 1927	98	100	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	96	98½
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '26	112	115
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	85	Utah Securities 6s, '36	90	95
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '25	95	99	W. W. Light & P. 1925	96	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	90	95	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	West. N. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	West. P. & L. 1st 5s, '46	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	98	Wis. Edison 6s, 1922	93	97
Middle West Util. 5s	96	98	Yadkin River Pow. 5s	83	87
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100			
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	68½	70			
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92			
Nat. Cond. & C. 5s, '27	99	100			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	Alaska Gold	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
104	Alloues	66½	65	65
1,230	Am. Zinc	34¾	34	34¼
10	Do pf	66	66	66
585	Ariz. Com'l	14	13⅞	14
475	Butte & Bal.	70c.	70c.	75c.
48	Cal. & Ariz.	83	83	83
23	Cal. & Hecla	559	555	555
135	Copper Range	63	62½	63
1,040	Davis-Daly	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
10	Daly-West	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Greene-Can	44	44	44
25	Hancock	16	15¾	16
85	Hedley Gold	16	16	16
2,460	Island Creek	70⅞	69¾	71
35	Do pf	92½	92½	92½
80	Isle Royale	31	31	31
35	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
435	Lake	14½	13⅜	14½
10	La Salle	4	4	4

Railroads.

10	Bost. & Alb.	165	163	163
32	Boston Elev.	66	65	66
60	Bost. & Me.	31	31	31
55	Fitchb'g pf.	63	63	63
10	Maine Cent.	98	98	98
130	Mass. Elec. pf.	24	23	23¾

Miscellaneous.

5	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101	101	101
165	Am. Sugar	114¾	112½	114¾
109	Do pf	117¼	117	117
199	Am. T. & T.	122¼	122½	122½
45	Am. Woolen	97¾	97⅛	97¾
1,288	A., G. & W. I.	108	106½	107
90	Do pf	62½	62	62½
10	E. Bos. Land	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Edison	188	188	188
105	Mass. Gas pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾
50	N. Sco. St'l	92½	92½	92½
14	N. E. Tel.	116½	116¼	116¾

Bonds.

$10,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
6,000	C. B. & Q. 4s	96¼	96	96
25,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Rad'r	283¾	283¾	283¾
175	Am. Ship'g	77	77	77
50	Do pf	94	94	94
3	Booth pf	90	90	90
28	C. C. & C. pf	25	24	24
15	Chi. P. Tool	68½	68¾	68¾
10	Chi. T. & T.	205	205	205
100	Cudahy	123½	123¾	123¾
489	Edison	121	121	121
200	Deere pf	99	99	99
35	Dia. Match	122	121	122
22	Ill. Brick	78	77	78
10	Lindsay Lt.	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	Page Wire	9¾	9¾	9¾

Bonds.

$9,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	94¾	94½	94¾
2,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Stores	37	36⅞	37
2	Cam. Steel	150	150	150
7	Con. N. J.	73	73	73
28	Elec. Stor.	62½	62	62¾
650	Lake S. Cp.	20⅝	20½	20⅝
11	Lehigh Nav.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
7	Lehigh Val.	63	63	63
622	Penn. R. R.	53	53	53

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	92	92	92
1,000	El. & P. 4s	80	80	80
2,000	Lake S. Cp. inc. 5s	50	50	50
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s	83	83	83
3,000	Pa. gen. 4½s	96¾	96¼	96⅝

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	18⅝	17½
Atlantic Refining	960	975	960
Borne-Scrymeer	420	450	420
Buckeye Pipe L.	102	105	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	385	405	385
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	520	540	515
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	205
Galena-Signal Oil	152	155	155
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	137	140	138
Illinois Pipe Line	215	229	215
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14	14½	13½
National Transit	15	17	15
N. Y. Transit	190	195	192
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	103
Ohio Oil	362	365	380
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	46	52	48
Prairie Oil & Gas	540	550	550
Prairie Pipe Line	293	298	293
Solar Refining	340	350	345
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	300	305	300
Southwest. Penn	112	115	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ind.	780	790	785
Stand. Oil of Kan.	470	485	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	627	630	628
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	297	300	293
Stand. Oil of Ohio	435	455	440
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	370	380	377
Washington Oil	38	42	28

INVALUABLE TO INVESTORS

The open security market in The Annalist, published every Monday, provides opportunity for the purchase of meritorious, inactive, unlisted securities. Articles on the world's business, the stock exchanges, banking and full lists of quotations for reference at all times. 10 cents on all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

From early softness and irregularity the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange had a right about face in the closing dealings when many sharp recoveries were recorded. United States Steel common, which had opened at 131½, 1% points below its closing price on Monday, and had early touched 131¼, rose to 133⅞, closing at 133¾. More than 65,000 shares of Steel changed hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Allis-Chalm.	31⅞	31½	31⅝
350	Am. B. Sug.	99½	94⅝	96⅝
1,110	Am. Can	51	49⅞	51
410	Am. C. & F.	75⅝	73⅝	74⅝
250	Am. Linseed	28½	28⅜	25⅞
1,940	Am. Loco	73⅛	72⅛	72⅝
750	Am. S. & R.	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜
100	Am. Sugar	115	112⅞	115
100	Am. Woolen	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
4,810	Anac. Cop	84⅝	83¾	84⅝
10	A., G. & W. I.	107¼	107¼	107⅛
1,230	Bald. Loco	61	61⅛	62⅜
50	Balt. & Ohio	72½	72¼	72¼
450	Beth. Steel B	133¾	132⅝	132⅝
20	B'klyn R. T.	61⅜	61¼	61¼
150	Butte & Sup.	46	44	45
100	Cal. Petrol.	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
1,450	Cent. Leather	94⅝	91⅞	93¾
350	C., M. & St. P.	78¾	75¾	76
100	Chile Copper	23⅛	23⅛	23½
310	Chino Copper	58	57½	58
450	Col. F. & I.	53	52	53¼
100	Con. Gas	108⅜	107	107
100	Colum. Gas	43	42½	42½
4,995	Corn Prod	34⅜	32⅝	34
3,940	Crucible St'l	80¾	77⅞	80⅛
650	Cuba Cane	8¼	4¼	4¼
100	Dist. Secur.	17¼	17¼	17¼
230	Erie	25⅞	25½	25⅜
100	Int. pf.	38½	38¼	38¼
350	Gen. Motors	109¾	107½	108⅝
240	Gt. Nor. Ore	35½	34½	35⅛
850	Inspir. Cop.	62⅜	62⅛	62¼
800	Int. Mer. M.	30⅝	29⅜	30⅛
1,890	Do pf	84⅝	83	83½
100	Int. Nickel	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
310	Int. Paper	43⅜	41	43⅜
310	Kenne. Cop.	49	48¼	48⅝
350	Lack. Steel	97½	95¾	97
80	Lehigh Val.	63¼	62¾	63¼
100	Max. Motor	51	50	51
1,940	Mex. Petrol.	96⅝	95	96¼
150	Miami Cop.	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝
150	Midvale Steel	63½	62¾	63½
100	Nat. Enam.	38¼	37¾	37¾
100	N. Y. Cent.	92¼	92¼	92¼
50	N. Y. N. H. & H.	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Norf. & W.	125¾	125¾	125¾
100	Nor. Pacific	103½	103½	103½
100	Ohio C. Gas	138¾	138½	138½
100	Pac. Mail	25½	25¼	25½
100	People's Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼
10	Pit. Coal tr. r.	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
100	Pres. St'l Car	77½	77	77⅞
100	Ry. St'l Spgs.	53	53	53
100	Ray Cons.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
2,940	Reading	95⅝	95⅜	94⅞
780	Rep. I. & S.	91⅞	89¾	91⅞
450	Sinclair Oil	53⅝	54⅝	53⅝
15	Sl.-Sh.& A.	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	So. Pacific	95	94⅞	95
840	So. Railway	28	27⅞	28
740	Studebaker	85¼	83⅞	85
840	Union Pac.	138½	137⅞	139½
100	Unit. Fruit	138	138	138
1,350	U. S. Ind. A.	138	134¼	137½
65,020	U. S. Steel	133⅞	131¼	133⅝
100	Utah Copper	115¼	114¾	115¼
310	Westing. El.	54½	53⅜	54½
450	Willys-Over.	30	28¾	29¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Cash boy	.07⅜	.07⅛	.07⅛
157	Gold. Con.	.50	.50	.50
400	Jim Butler	.83	.82	.83
400	Jumbo Ex.	.41	.40	.40
800	Kewanna	.03	.03	.03
2,000	NcNamara	.18½	.17	.17
300	Nev. Hills	.25	.25	.25
75	Ontario	5.75	5.75	5.75
500	Silver Pick	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
600	Ton. Ext.	2.12½	2.00	2.12½
500	West End	.77	.71	.71

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna Exp.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	‡Do c. of d.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,200	‡Am. Red'n	85	82½	84½
400	Am. S. Co.	36¼	36	36
1,000	Am. W. P'r	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Cal. L. & P.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
240	‡Carbon Steel	104½	100	100
3,900	Car. Steel	12½	12	12
1,800	‡Cent. Fdy.	31	27	31
300	‡Do pf	47½	47	47½
3,000	C. C. Co. of A	8½	8½	9
200	Chev. Motor	100	100	100
700	Curtiss Aero	20	28½	29½
1,400	Elite P. S.	1¾	1¾	1¾
133	Emerson Phon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Ev. H. Inc.	22¼	22¼	22¼
500	Fed. Sugar	81	79	81
10	H. S. Cp. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
900	Hint. T. Cp.	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	‡Do pf	1	1	1
220	‡Lake T. B't	8⅞	8½	8⅝
220	‡Luk. Steel	43	42⅝	43
2,800	Mas. Transit	⅜	⅜	⅜
490	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs	.93	.90	.92
450	‡Do pf	2	1⅞	2
1,800	Nat. Acme	31⅜	31	31
1,800	Nat. Cond't	35⅝	35	35⅝
400	N. Y. Ship	45	43½	43½
7,600	N. A. P. & P	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
300	S. & T. T. pf	10⅛	10½	10⅛
600	Stet. Mot.	13	13	13
200	S. A. Corp.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
13,100	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs	3¾	3½	3¾
350	‡Todd Ship	70	70	70
4,000	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs	2¼	1⅞	2
650	‡Medw. Ref.	138	134	135
200	‡Nat. O. & R.	3½	3½	3½
7,000	‡Ocala Oil	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
4,500	‡ Do pf	70	67	70
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	10½	10⅜	10⅜
2,800	‡Omar O. & G.	35	31	32
600	Osage-M. Oil	8¾	8½	8⅞
200	Pan. Gasoline	2⅛	2	2
1,200	‡Pa.-Wyo. Oil	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
1,300	‡Ribe Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Elk	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
15,300	Seq. O. & R.	1	⅞	1
300	‡Sinc. Gulf C.	34½	33¾	34
600	‡Tex. Co. rts.	24½	24	24
2,000	‡Un. Oil	¾	¾	¾
3,000	‡Utah Petrol. v. t. ctfs	.40	.37	.40
3,000	Vac. G. & O.	¼	¼	¼
710	‡Victoria Oil new stock	9¾	9¼	9¾
2,000	‡Wes. St. Pet.	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

4,500	‡Marsh Min.	20½	19½	20
1,000	Mason Co.	1	1	1¼
1,500	Mason Val.	6	5½	6
15,000	‡Milford Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	Mines Hold.	1⅞	1½	1½
1,000	Mont. Min.	55	55	55
1,700	‡Moh. C. Co.	¾	¾	¾
3,300	‡Monster C'f.	¼	¼	¼
7,000	‡Mother L.	33	31	31
9,000	‡Nat. Lead	17	15	15
6,500	‡Nat. Z. & L	66	61	61
2,000	‡Newray M. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	‡N. Y. Zinc	¾	¾	¾
1,200	Nicklas Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼
16,800	‡Nixon Nev.	60	50	50
500	‡North Butte	21	21	21
12,500	‡O. C., new w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Pitts.-Jer. C., (a pros)	⅛	⅜	⅛
5,100	Port. C. Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Ray H. M.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
1,000	‡Red W. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Rochester M.	61	60	60
1,000	‡Sag. M. Co.	2¼	2	1¼
1,500	‡San Toy	18	17	17
3,800	Sen. Copper	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,500	S. K. of A.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	Standard, S.-L.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,500	‡Success M.	35	33	35
600	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	Tonopah Ext	2¼	2	2¼
200	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,600	‡Temisk'g	39	37	38
1,700	‡Troy-A	35	34	34
200	‡United Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,750	Un. East.	4½	4¼	4¼
800	‡Un. Mag'a.	26	25	25
3,800	U. M. of A.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,100	‡U. S. Tin	24	23	23
2,500	‡‡Utah N. M	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2,100	‡Un. V. Ext.	38½	37	38
500	U. G. M. Co.	3¼	3	3¼
1,700	‡West E. Con.	70	70	70
500	W. C. M. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	‡W. C. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝
13,000	‡Yer. M. C.	.33	.32	.33

Bonds.

$21,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	90⅝	90½	90⅝
8,000	‡At. C. 5s	97	97	97
15,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. notes	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	‡Con. A.S.Sa 5s	50	50	50
5,000	Cosden 6s	103	103	103

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Am. B. M. Co.	8	12	8
A.-Br. Mfg. pf.	30	35	30
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96
All'c Steel	125	140	125
Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary	17¼	18½	17¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., B	18¼	18¾	18¼
But. w'th-Jud.	43	47	43
Cal. P. Corp.	35⅜	38½	35⅜
Can. N. Gas.	⅛	⅜	⅛
Chal. Motors	10	12	10
Char. Iron pf.	6½	6⅝	6½
Cramp Ship.	85	80	85
Curtiss Aer. pf.	70	75	70
Eastern Steel	116	119	116
Electric Gun.	⅝	⅞	⅝
Emer. Motor	½	1	½
Fall Motors	7	9	7
Fisk Rubber conv. pf.	..	103	..
Fisk Tire	78	80	78
Grant M. Car	4½	5½	4½
Hall Signal	5½	6¼	5½
Do pf.	12	14	12
H. & B. Car	40	41	40
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30
Holly S. Cp.	45	46	45
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½
Interc. Rub.	10	10¼	10
Kath. Br. pf.	1½	2½	1½
K. (S. S.) n.	100	105	100
Kres. (S. S.) pf. n.	105	110	105
Key. T. & R.	16	17	15
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½
L. Val. C. S.	98	102	95
Lima Loco	56	57½	56
Lukens St. pf.	101½	102	101½

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One of the best apartment house deals in the Harlem section which have been made in some time was closed yesterday through the sale of the Hamptons, two seven-story structures covering the block front on the north side of 137th Street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, facing Kilpatrick Park. The houses occupy the lower half of the block. They were purchased by Louis C. Schlechter from the Aspinwall Realty Company and have been held at $375,000. They have a frontage on the street of 99.9 feet, the house on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue being 100.11 on that thoroughfare by 60 on the street, and the adjoining house on the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue being 118.5 on that avenue by 99.9 on the street. The rear line is 161.8. The upper half of the block is occupied by three apartments and the Hotel Cecil on the St. Nicholas Avenue and 118th Street corner.

Leopold Weil was the broker. He sold the property five years ago to the present sellers for the Abram S. Hewitt estate.

Heights Apartment Trade.

In the Washington Heights section the five-story apartment house at 3,571 to 3,577 Broadway, southwest corner of 147th Street, has been purchased for investment by W. Douglas Welsh and others. It covers a plot 100 on Broadway by 25.6 on the street, and was bought from Mrs. Ellen McK. Gunning. It has been held at $125,000.

In part payment the buyers gave the five-story apartment structure at 227 West 142d Street 50 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, which figured at a valuation of $50,000 in the deal. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

I. T. Burden, Jr., Sells Home.

The new home of I. Townsend Burden, Jr., at 109 and 111 East Eighty-first Street, fronting thirty feet, has been sold. Mr. Burden bought the property last year and altered the two old dwellings into one large house from plans by the architect, Frederick J. Sterner. The house has been held at $100,000.

Equitable Trust Company Leases Uptown Branch from Plans.

Pease & Elliman, with Frank D. Veiller and J. L. Robertson have leased for Todd & Robertson the corner store, basement and part of the second floor of the new twenty-story building to be erected at the southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, to the Equitable Trust Company, for their main uptown office.

The store will have a frontage of 42 feet and a depth of 125 feet. The whole building will occupy a plot 125.5 by 125 on the site of the Tiffany Studios.

The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental over $400,000, and is interesting in view of the recent developments in this section of Madison Avenue, which during the last five or six years has appealed to a very discriminating class of business; among the more recent acquisitions have been Brooks Brothers and Abercrombie & Fitch, while the investment purchases made by August Heckscher and other prominent investors along Madison Avenue have created a great deal of interest.

The new building will be known as the Equitable Trust Building. Warren & Wetmore are the architects.

Fifth Avenue Lease Recorded.

The lease of the twelve-story apartment building, with stores, at 636 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, was recorded yesterday. William H. and Charles E. Hall, trustees for the estate of Thomas R. A. Hall, to the Crichton Fifth Avenue Holding Company, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1917. The consideration, including taxes, will range from $58,000 to $67,500 a year for the first period. Crichton Brothers, dealers in antique silverware, are the present tenants of the store. The lease was announced a few days ago by Clark T. Chambers, the broker in the transaction. The aggregate rental for the twenty-one years will be about $1,400,000.

Another Deal in the Old Corlears Hook Section.

One of the largest recent sales in the old Corlears Hook section, near the abandoned Grand Street Ferry, was closed yesterday by William Cruikshank, who sold to William Pechter for Joseph J. De Long the two six-story factory buildings at 468 to 470 Cherry Street, extending through the block to 300 and 302 Monroe Street.

The structure occupies a plot 50 by 100, and the new owners contemplate improvements estimated to cost about $50,000. About a month ago Crane & Co. purchased a vacant plot, 145 by 100, on the south side of Cherry Street, between East and Corlears Streets.

Loans $925,000 for West Side Apartments.

A building loan of $500,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, Inc., on the property, 50 by 150 and irregular, on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street. The owners are associated with the new Hotel des Artistes and other studio apartments on the north side of the street, and a fourteen-story studio structure is planned for the corner plot.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has also loaned $425,000 to the 270 West End Avenue Corporation, to erect a twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-third Street, a plot 76.8 by 100.

Chelsea Dwelling Resold.

The Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, has sold the three-story dwelling at 380 West Twenty-seventh Street to the Nilton Realty Corporation, Inc. The plot is 22 by 98.9. It was recently acquired by the sellers.

Harlem and Bronx Flats in $400,000 Trade.

William F. Reilly purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 4,585-4,589 and 4,593-4,607 Park Avenue, six four-story flats. The first two are on plots 50 by 96 each and the other four each occupy plots 37.6 by 102. In part payment the buyer gave 2,525 and 2,535 Seventh Avenue, three six-story flats, each on a plot 40 by 101. The trade, which was negotiated by Paul M. Gomberg, involved about $400,000.

Tenement Sale.

Robert Müller purchased from Leonard Weill for investment 17 Rivington Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25 by 99.6.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at 1,817 Mohegan Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100, has been purchased by the West Farms Construction Company from James T. Barry. In part payment the buyer gave the taxpayer building at 2,256 Crotona Avenue.

Kate B. O'Donnell purchased from Emma Pheide a plot 50 by 100 feet on the east side of Perry Avenue, 319.6 feet south of 20th Street.

The Premium Holding Corporation sold to the Home and Prospect Realty Corporation a plot 115 by 123 by 104.10 by 103, on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 248 feet north of 167th Street.

Brooklyn.

M. J. Hallahan sold the two-family brick dwelling, 130 Sixty-eighth Street, for M. Jung, Jr., to a client for occupancy.

The property at 805 and 807 Driggs Avenue, 58 by 90, has been sold by Joseph Metzger to a Mr. Schonncamp.

The four-story apartment building at 1,405 Bedford Avenue has been purchased by Nat Hess of the Hotel St. George from Rose Diringer.

Motor Company Buys in L. I. City.

The Rolls-Royce Company, Ltd., of London has purchased from Frederick Ayer of Boston, a plot 100 by 150, on the northeast corner of Harris Avenue and Sunswick Street, A four-story garage and automobile service station will be erected from plans by J. Odell Whitenack. The entire investment will involve about $100,000. The contract of sale gives the Rolls-Royce Company the opportunity of buying the property on easy terms covering a period of fifteen years. The Cross & Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Tuckahoe Road, in the Pepperham Heights section of Yonkers, to Mrs. W. Connell of Yonkers.

The residence of James S. Pettit at Van Cortlandt Terrace, South Yonkers, valued at $35,000, has been sold to Harry Kitzinger. George Howe was the broker. The house is 80 feet wide and stands on a plot, 100 by 184.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for the Wilsey Realty Company to H. E. Williams one of their new houses on Heights Road, Upper Ridgewood.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the store, basement, and three lofts at 443 to 449 Fourth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, for Dodd, Mead & Co. to Remy Schmidt & Pleissner, now at 22 White Street, where they have been for forty years. The firm is one of the largest commission houses in the downtown district, dealing in linens and dress goods.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the store at 1,826 and 1,828 Broadway and 2 and 3 Central Park West, with basement space, being in the American Circle Building at Columbus Circle, to the Chalmers Motors Company. This completes the rental of the building.

$130,000 in Harlem Apartment House Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for the Fisk Company to Isaac Schechter the seven-story apartment house known as the Victor Hugo, occupying a plot 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 114th Street. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of approximatly $100,000.

J. W. Miller & Co. leased for Theresa Schlosser to Leonard Morgan for five years at an aggregate rental of $30,000 the three five-story flats 360, 362, 364 West 119th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

180th St, 44-62 West, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 250x99.11, ten three-story dwellings; New York Savings Bank against M. M. Realty Co. et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; due, $107,187.15; taxes, &c., $4,785.40; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 186th St, 102x100, six-story Aldus Terrace Apartment and stores; Abraham Dorb et al. against H. E. Corsa et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; due, $12,687.62; taxes, &c., $1,874.25; prior mtg, $12,687.62; to the plaintiff for $180,200.

Forsyth St, 77, w s, 175 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, five-story front and three-story rear tenements; Shepherd Knapp, trustee, against Isaac Cohen and another; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $24,469.11; taxes, &c., $2,373; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

Convent Av, 936, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5, three and one-half-story dwelling; T. B. Hidden, trustee, against V. R. Building Corporation et al.; L. S. Hulse, attorney; due, $19,244.02; taxes, &c., $553.70; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

115th St, 12 West, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; J. E. Cameron against Hannah Cohn et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; due, $21,857.74; taxes, &c., $303.40; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

82d St, 312 West, s s, 142 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, five-story dwelling; J. G. Wentz against Isaac Stegerwald et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $19,474.71; taxes, &c., $400; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

127th St, 38 West, s s, 474 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.10x99.11, three-story dwelling, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against L. A. P. Littlefield; R. and E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $9,380.32; taxes, &c., $600.75; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crotona Av, e s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 100x100, vacant; to the plaintiff for $10,750.

Boston Road, 1,255, w s, 354.2 ft n of 168th St, 117.2x168.2x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; C. S. Simpson, individually and as executor, against Adela Bowe, individually and as administratrix, and another; J. J. Smith, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $26,750.

Whitlock Av, 951, w s, 120 ft n of Barretto St, three-story house; withdrawn.

Austin Place, e s, 607.1 ft n of St. Joseph St, 27x125.7x irregular, vacant; Josephina Pellegrini against Alemanno Tozzini et al.; Neier & V., attorneys; due, $5,017.56; taxes, &c., $253.05; to the plaintiff for $5,700.

By James J. Donovan.

Lincoln St, e s, 450 ft n of West Farms Road, 48x100; A. A. Kelly against B. G. Valentine and another; F. X. Kelly, attorney; due, $2,400.32; taxes, &c., $435.15; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 2,368, e s, 289.2 ft s of 187th St, 50.1x100.1, five-story flat; adjourned to June 12.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALL lots and parcels conveyed to party of the first part by Rogers K. Wetmore by deed recorded Feb. 15, 1912, except lot on Cherry St. s s. between East St and Corlears St. 145.6x100, which was conveyed by party of the first part et al. to Crane Co., 490 Cherry St. by deed dated April 27, 1917; George Peabody and Edith K. Wetmore to Edith M. K. and W. and A. K. Wetmore, Newport, R. I., May 28; attorneys, Nicoll, A. L. & F., 61 Broadway.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 117th St, 100x40; David T. Kennedy to David E. Kennedy, 358 West 54th St, mtg $102,000, May 1, 1915; adres 45 5th Av.....$100

AVENUE B, w s, 126 ft n of 14th St, 20x60; Alfred H. Miller to Arthur Smith, 175 East 64th St, b. and s., all liens, June 28, 1916; address, 61 Broadway.....$1

COLUMBIA ST, s w corner of Stanton St, 25x75; Caroline Balerlein to Theresia Muller, 155 Hendrix St, Brooklyn, May 23; James A. Hahn, 2,475 Atlantic Av, Brooklyn.....$100

JAMES ST, 95, w s, 75.1 ft s of Batavia St, 25.2x43.2 to e s of New Chambers St x33.8x irr; Michael A. Forfano to Felicia Campbell, 24 Madison St, 1-3 part, mtg $7,500; address, 5 James St.....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 84th St, 62.2x75; E. Matilda Ziegler and another, executors, &c., to William Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av, May 28; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,439, e s, 62.2 ft n of 86th St, 20x75; E. Matilda Ziegler and another, exrs., &c., to William Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av, May 28; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,181, e s, 82.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x75; same to same, May 28; attorneys, same.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,439, e s, 54.10 ft n of 86th St, 27x100, foreclosure May 17, 1917; Eugene E. Spiegelberg, referee, to Ambrose K. Jones, 955 Park Av, May 28; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$22,000

MADISON ST, 34x36, s s, 59.8 ft w of James St, 37.6x50.2x38.1x50.2; Michael A. Rofrano to Felicia Campbell, 34 Madison St, mtg $16,500, b. and s., May 28; address, 5 James St.....$100

MADISON ST, 34 and 36, s s, 59.8 ft w of James St, 37.8x50.2x38.1x50.2; Vincent C. Pope to Michael A. Rofrano, 5 James St, ½ part, mtg $27,500.....$100

RIDGE ST, 78, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Avenue C, 78, e s, 102.6 ft s of 6th St, 18.9x92.8; 11th St, 521 East, n s, 270.8 ft e of Avenue A, 25x107.3; Irving Solomon to Rosie Solomon, 616 East 168th St, trustee, in trust for party of first part until he reaches 30 years of age, all title, land s. May 18; address, 616 East 168th St.....$1

ST. MARK'S PL, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6, with all title to land to corner lot on 8th St; Samuel Cohen Ross, his wife, 170 St. Mark's Pl, May 28; attorneys, Schlesinger & N., 389 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,340-42, n e corner of 117th St, 36.5x102; William Volk et al. to Patrick Carr, 106 West 96th St, mtg $45,000, all liens, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 72d St, 76.8x 31; Henry Spadone et al., executors, &c., to Gramont Holding Co., 1,790 Broadway, all liens, May 26; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Gramont Holding Co. to 270 West End Avenue Corp., 200 West 72d St, all liens, May 28; attorneys, same.....$100

2D AV, 626 and 628, e s, 49.4 ft n of 34th St, runs n 49.4x e 100x s 43.4x w 50x s 6x w 50 to beginning; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Benjamin Gruber, 33 Beekman Place, b. and s., all liens, May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, 265 and 267, s w corner of 17th St, 48x100, foreclosure; Robert J. Hare Powell, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, May 28; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$126,000

8TH AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 25.8x100; Augustine Realty Co. to Frederick Till, 1,380 Prospect Av, Bronx, May 21; attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway.....$1

23D ST, 224 West, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Mentor Realty Co. to Samuel Heyman, 285 Central Park West, all liens, May 14; attorney, Oscar Lowenstein, 27 Cedar St.....$1

52D ST, 509 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Jennie M. Burns to Thomas P. Crowell, 8,416 21st Av, Brooklyn, May 23; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

56TH ST, 239 West, s s, 575 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; George C. Smith to Annie K. Smith, East Norwich, Conn., mtg $50,000, all liens, May 28; attorney, Charles F. Noble, 206 Broadway.....$1

73D ST, s s, 31 ft e of West End Av, 17.3x76.8; Cornelia N. Simons to Gramont Holding Co., 1,790 Broadway, all liens, May 26; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

73D ST, 274 West, s s, 82.9 ft e of West End Av, 17.3x76.8; 73d St, 276 West, s s, 65.6 ft e of West End Av, 17.3x76.8; T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, Inc., to Thomas J. McLaughlin, 276 West 73d St, b. and s., confirmation deed, all liens, May 28; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. McLaughlin to 270 West End Avenue Corp., 200 West 72d St, all liens, May 28; attorneys, same.....$100

76TH ST, 140 West, s s, 355 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; E. Matilda Ziegler and another, executors, to William Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$1

81ST ST, n s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; E. Matilda Ziegler and another, exrs., &c., to William Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av, May 28; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$1

84TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 50x102.2; Matilda Ziegler and another, exrs., &c., to William Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av, May 28; attorneys, Sloan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$1

92D ST, 110 West, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Hannah Lanham to Hannah A. Realty Co., 160 West 99th St, mtg $18,000, May 28.....$100

107TH ST, s s, 87 ft e of Madison Av, 19x75.5; Julius Kuschner to Raphael Windman, 1,471 Madison Av, mtg $12,000, all liens, May 28; address, 89 Delancey St.....$1

128TH ST, 133 West, n s, 287 ft e of 7th Av, 29x99.11; Joseph Klein to Max Brill, 123 Remsen St, Long Island City, L. I., mtg $12,500, April 30; attorney, Israel Brinkman, 350 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 237.8 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Louise D. Dowdall to Charles E. Dowdall, Sept. 14, 1910; attorney, C. E. Dowdall, 154 West Broadway.....$100

BARRY ST, s w corner of Leggett Av, 394.6 x100.4x78.2x120.5; Jacob Leitner to Belena Realty Co., Inc., 198 Broadway, May 25; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 183d St, 50x95.6; Dominic L. O'Reilly, referee, to Lanzner & Kahn, Inc., 1,241 Broadway, May 23; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$500

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of Charlotte St, runs e 100.2x n 129.8x w 26.8x17.5x w 112.4x s 161.11 to Kieban-Leader, Inc., 149 Mary Raisin, 1,381 Crotona Av, mtg $22,750, May 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

BRYANT AV, s w corner of Home St, 80.100; Lewis H. Adams to Elbridge L. Adams, Williamstown, Mass., May 25; attorney, E. L. Adams, 32 Nassau St.....$1

BRYANT AV, 919, w s, 25x100; Daniel A. Sullivan, referee, to Florence P. Smith and another, trustees, Milburn, N. Y., 19-27 part, May 28; attorney, S. P. Nash, 30 Pine St.....$3,300

HOUGHTON AV, s s, being part of Lot 96, map of Unionport, —x— to Quinby Av, Finkel Umbrella Frame Co., Inc., to Mabel T. Mallett, 2,324 Quinby Av, May 26; attorney, Charles Goldstein, 135 Broadway..$1

LOT 103, map of Westchester Terrace; Margaret A. Cokeley et al. to Thomas L. Honohan and another, 200 West 137th St, May 28; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas L. Honohan to Mary J. Sheehan, 200 West 137th St, May 26; attorney same.....$1

MORRIS AV, 1,062, e s, 50x95; Stanza Realty Co., Inc., to Rocco Fusco, 522 East 169th St, mtg $5,500, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PERRY AV, s s, 319.6 ft s w of 205th St, 50x100; Emma Rheide to Katie G. O'Donnell, 301 East 204th St, mtg $2,900, Nov. 29, 1913; attorney, M. N. O'Donnell, 301 East 204th St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 248 ft n of 167th St, runs w 115.6 x s 123 x w 104.10 x n 163.9 x n e 124.10 x n 6.7 x e 106.1 to avenue x s 100.8; Premium Holding Corporation to Home and Prospect Realty Corporation, 149 Church St., May 25; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 150 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Hy. Hampp et al., heirs, to Anna Weitzel, 1,215 Southern Boulevard, mtg $6,000, May 26; attorney, Anna Weitzel.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 26.3x100; Frieda Hart to Moses A. Craig, trustee, Cranford, N. J., mtg $12,000, May 17; attorney, London and Lancashire Indemnity Co. of America, 57 William St.....Omitted

TIFFANY ST, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 25x 110; Joseph Brannigan, executor to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $17,700, May 29; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

12TH AV, 620, s e corner of Av C, 25x108; Thomas Madden to Dennis McDermott, Hoboken, N. J., mtg $3,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.$1

170TH ST, 304 East, s s, 10.11x100; Catherine A. Hays to Minnie O. Hummer, 590 East 170th St, mtg $4,000, May 29; attorney, Minnie A. Hummer, 590 East 170th St.$100

178TH ST, s s, 140.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Rose L. Greenwald to Nattie Greenwald, 542 East 178th St, mtg $6,000, April 2; attorney, Nattie Greenwald, 542 East 178th St.....$1

217TH ST, 1,012, s s, 50x104.4; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Anna Mangelle, 99 West 93d St, Jan. 18; attorney, Thomas W. Baker, 99 Wall St.....$2,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 67th St, runs s 50.2x w 100x n 50.2x w 50x n 100.5 to 67th St, s e 150 to beginning, building loan, May 10; No. 2 West 67th Street, Inc., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due Nov. 1, 1927, 6 p. c. until completion and 5½ p. c. to date, and then 5 p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$500,000

CHARLTON ST, 16 to 24, s s, 315.1 ft e of Varick St, 98x100.1; Charlton St, 27 to 31, n s, 230 ft e of Varick St, 50.10x100.5; Charlton St, 37 to 41, n s, 118 ft e of Varick St, 71.2x100.5x71.2x100.6, May 29; William S. Coffin to Rector, &c., Trinity Church, 187 Fulton St, due June 1, 1920, int. as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$85,000

MANHATTAN AV, 22, e s, 27.10 ft n of 101st St, 27x100, May 28; Rosa Schmidt and another to Olga Bowsky, 763 East 226th St, 3 years, co-ordinate with prior mtg, $21,000; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1,000

PARK AV, 1,085 and 1,097, s e corner of 89th St, (100 East,) 82.2x50.10x irregular, May 25; Lewis Samuels to Annina F. Fara Forni, Milan, Italy, due Nov. 1, 1920, prior mtg $90,000; attorneys, Frederick H. Comstock, 36 Wall St.....$10,000

2D AV, 626, e s, 49.4 ft n of 34th St, 50x 24.8x irregular, May 24; Benjamin Gruber to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

2D AV, 628, e s, 74 ft n of 34th St, 24.8x 100, May 24; same to same, due same; attorney, same.....$15,000

11TH ST, n s, 92.4 ft e of Avenue B, 77.6x 23.2x irregular, May 23; Abe Miller to Michael Padian, 328 East 19th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $23,625; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$3,000

21ST ST, 257 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, May 28; Aaron Brown to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, due June 1, 1922, prior mtg, $15,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

57TH ST, 13 West, n s, 268 ft w of 5th Av, 32x100.5, May 16; Euphemia S. Coffin to U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., due June 1, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$100,000

106TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x 75.11, Feb. 1; Thomas P. Crowell to Max Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Borck, 38 Park Row.$3,000

120TH ST, 109 West, n s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, May 29; K. T. B. Realty Corp. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$18,000

128TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x 99.11, May 28; 64 West 128th Street Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.$22,500

167TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x85, building loan, May 24; Lester Construction Co. to James G. Wentz, 335 West End Av, due April 17, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of Charlotte St, 100.8x129.9x26.8x17.6x112.4x161.11; Mary Raisin to Margaret J. Becker, Stamford, N. Y., May 28, due Jan. 3, 1921; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$22,750

GRAND AV, s w corner of 181st St, 50x100; Thomas Nugent to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, May 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,500

LOTS 281 to 285 inclusive, map of Lot 6 of Hunt estate; Theodore Stehlky to Hans Arctander, 19 Franklin Av, May 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dunlap & O., 46 Lawton St, New Rochelle, N. Y.....$3,300

MARMION AV, s e corner of 178th St, 856 East, 36.3x171.2; Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., to Crown Operating Co., Inc., 320 Broadway, May 29, due as per bond; attorney, M. Morgenstern, 320 Broadway.$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 113, all; Jeruchein H. Simpson to William Gerstel, 83 Eldridge St, and another, 21-1-2 years from June 1, 1917; two years' renewal.....$3,200

LENOX AV, 115 and 119, s w corner of 116th St, 102 West, two upper floors; Max Rosenblum to The Lenox, Inc., on the premises, 9 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$5,500

PARK ROW, 194, four upper floors; David Rothschild to John Bowsky, 221 Union St, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address 194 Park Row.....$1,800

SUFFOLK ST, 129, south store floor and basement; Solomon Holander to Charles Wallach, 127 Suffolk St, 4 years from May 1, 1917; Fidello Brewing Co., 501 1st Av.$720

WILLIAM ST, 111 to 121, n w corner of John St, 50x65, two upper floors; Golden Hill Building Co. to the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Co., Ltd., London, England, 20 years from May 1, 1909; attorney, Robert H. Woody, 55 John St.....15c. per square foot $1,40

5TH AV, 636, s w corner of 51st St, 36.1x 136.1; William H. and Charles E. Hall, trustees, will of Thomas R. A. Hall, to Crichton Fifth Avenue Holding Co., 636 5th Av, 21 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Hart, S., W. & L., 20 Nassau St.....Taxes and $58,000 and $67,500

8TH AV, 760-762, s e corner of 45th St, and 15-foot plot in rear; Isidor Freundlich to Philip and Ray Litzky, 700 8th Av, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Westin & Steinhart, 65 4th Av.....$2,826

197TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x92; Lucius H. Beers and another, trustees, to Samoth Realty Co., 132 East 19th St, 21 years from May 1, 1917, with renewals; attorneys, Austin, McL. & M., 135 Broadway.....$575

56TH ST, 8 East, s s, 178.8 ft e of 5th Av, 21.6x85, all; Louisa W. Sullivan to Thomas Walters and another, firm Waters & Co., on the premises, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$5,250

116TH ST, 71 West, two west stores; Adolph Rosenstein to Bernard and Jeanette Skerlip, 49 West 116th St, 6 years and 5 months from May 1, 1917; address, on premises.....$1,000 and $1,800

117TH ST, 452 East, all; Emma L. Crawford to Nicola Madonna, 452 East 117th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916.....$4,000

120TH ST, 227-227 East, all; Seelig Realty and Construction Co. to Jennie Hauptschein, 325 East 120th St, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Isaac Brinkman, 350 Broadway.....$4,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 190th St, 97.4x220; F. W. Geller, Inc., against J. R. Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Jacob Reich, contractor.....$1,066

5TH AV, 1,067; A. E. Norton, Inc., against 1,067 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal.....$550

107TH ST, 258 West; Solomon Schwartz against Thomas Morgan, owner; Arthur Manville, contractor.....$107

112TH ST, 312 East; Bregman & Co., Inc., against Englum Enterprise, Inc., owner; R. L. Monte Di Dato, contractor.....$80

126TH ST, 12 West; George Cherkasky against Margaret Gibson or Gibbons, owner and contractor.....$108

128TH ST, 105 East; Hyman Zerman against Adelbert S. Nichols, owner; L. G. House Eng. Co., Inc., contractor.....$153

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

101ST ST, 19 West; Philip Truesch against N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women et al., April 6, 1917.....$250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 73d St, 76.8x 100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 270 West End Avenue Corp. to erect a twelve-story, high-class apartment house.$425,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 67th St, 50.2x150; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 2 West 67th Street, Inc., to erect a fourteen-story co-operative apartment dwelling.....$500,000

Bronx.

BELL AV, w s, 450 ft e of Randall Av, 25x 105; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Jacob and Catherine M. Peifer to erect a dwelling.....$2,700

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

Manhattan 4½% Bronx 5%

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Mortgage Department
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Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

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at 3 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine,

Dwelling and 6½ Acres,

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Southwest Corner

South Road & East Road,

in the grounds of the

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The attractive three-story, rough stone and shingle Dwelling, 11 rooms and 2 baths; garage for 2 cars, with living quarters for man; the property is within a few hundred feet of Pelham Bay and clubhouse of the Westchester Country Club. Open for inspection. Caretaker on premises.

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REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
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William W. Pollitt, Esq., Referee,

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The 3-story building, fully rented, arranged for three families; size 20x77.
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$1050 IN LIBERTY BONDS
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Houses would cost to build. 4,500
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Furnished.

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IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 20 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcase; sunroom; paneled dining room; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. OWNER, 1 ALDWIN, 50 Maiden Lane, New York. 5047 John.

Builder's sacrifice; a gem at Grantwood; ½-block trolley; short walk to ferry; brand new house, 6 rooms, bath; parquet floors; beautiful decoration, steam, large porch, sleeping porch; near school and store; good neighborhood; plot 37½x100; only $6,500; adjoining plot same size, $1,000 additional; title policy free; mortgage, $3,500; other bargains in houses and plots; also exchanges; tell us your wants. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall when prices were low, buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; 3 minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,000. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

South Orange.—Brick house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable; 2 acres; fine trees, shrubbery; choice location; $28,000; or will rent, unfurnished, $2,000 annum. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Sacrifice.—Commuter's farm; good house, barn; modern improvements; barns, poultry houses; fruit, shade; convenient school, express trains; price $5,500. STEVENS & TETOR, Ridgewood, N. J.

SCARSDALE.—Plot 50x150; near station; high ground; water, sewer, electricity; macadam street; will sell for $800. Box 47, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Rent, Plainfield, new house, $7,500; 3 baths; corner lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Fanwood.—New house; 8 rooms; choice lot; central location; trees, &c. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Sullivan County home for sale; 13-room house, barn and chicken house, with plot. For full particulars write J. J. Stratton, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Beautiful furnished bungalow in Virginia mountains; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; electricity, hot-water heat, broad porches; wonderful climate; popular Summer resort. Address Box 178, Wytheville, Va.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange choice building lots, Westfield, for equity up to $100,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate Wanted.

Pay cash heavily mortgaged apartments, 4, 5 stories. B A 243 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous.

200 acres, lake, modern building; will sacrifice at one-third of cost for cash; bargain. H 123 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFTS, LOW RENTS.
781 Broadway, nr. 10th St.
15x92; heat, elevator; rent $1,000.
5 West 14th St.; near 6th Av.
3 West 14th St., near 5th Av.
Desirable stores; well located.
5 West 14th St., near 5th Av. $2,000
13 East 14th St., near 5th Av. 1,000
244 West 14th St., near 8th Av. 900
1,618 3d Av., near 91st St. 45
Morris E. Sterne, Inc., 9 East 14th St.

404 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST. Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient telephone and stenographic service. Rents moderate. OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.

Ground floor space 25x100, located near centre of automobile district, suitable for garage or auto repair shop; plenty of skylights, small office, and steam heat. For further particulars, apply 549 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 6161.

Loft, 3,600 square feet, for light manufacturing or storage; plenty light, unobstructed view on three sides; heat and freight elevator. 408-12 W. 18th St., Manhattan.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5684 Rector.

85th St., No. 157 East.—Two-story light and airy near building, suitable for shop or factory; rent only $45 per month. Apply owner, 155 East 85th St.

Decorator will rent half of large, light drafting room, at 57th St. and Park Av., to architect or other professional. H 192 Times.

Rent 3,500 square feet; nice dry basement; fireproof; Bushwick section; only $50. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

140 WEST 34TH ST., show rooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Advertisers, engineers, architects, publishers; magnificent offices location; lowest rentals, 110 West 40th.

Will rent part of office, with stenographic and phone service. K 362 Times Downtown.

Architect offers desk room, phone, typewriter; $12 month. Gramercy 3626.

Bronx.

To rent for long term, new garage, plot 50x100, near Tremont and 3d Avs. Trotta, 391 East 149th.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

ADIRONDACKS.
Eleven-room cottage, facing lake, five master bedrooms, two baths, two maids; electricity, steam heat. E. M. Harding, 64 West 70th St.

Lady wishes reliable woman to share bungalow, near Broadway station, 27 minutes from Penn. station; write or call after 4. 25 N. 28th St., Flushing, L. I.

Long Island.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Furnished for Summer; 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; shade; large plot; garage; fine location. Box 166, P. O.

EDGEMERE.—Beautiful, completely furnished home directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Shuman, 19 West 46th St.

Ten-room house, finest street in Rockaway Park, half block from ocean, furnished; sale or rent. Farrell, 140 Nassau.

At Belle Harbor, (Rockaway Coast.)—Large furnished stucco house; sublet, $950. 8 East 18th, New York. Phone 296 Stuyvesant.

Bungalow furnished, five rooms, improvements; reasonable. Fourth St., Coronada Beach, Far Rockaway.

Westchester County.

LARCHMONT.—New 9-room stucco house and garage; corner; handsomely furnished; 2 minutes' walk from station; 35 minutes from Grand Central. Mook, 133 Larchmont Av., Larchmont, N. Y. Telephone 658 Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.—Completely furnished, picturesque corner 10-room house, with garage; grounds under high cultivation; truck garden planted. H. B. Phone 416.

Cozy modern house, refined section Mt. Vernon, moderate rent for Summer to adults only. 407 Bedford, Columbus Av. Station.

Scarsdale, near depot, 11 rooms, modern; garage; large trees. Telephone Scarsdale, 52-W.; $500 Summer season.

New York State.

"GYPSY WILD" COTTAGE, Big Indian, N. Y.—Widow will sell ten-room house, furnished; living room, 30x14, with fireplace; 1,700 feet elevation; spring water; 700 feet along macadam road and brook; shady; secluded; bargain; part cash; no agents. Inquire Postmaster at Oliverea, or Owner, Box 293 Mineola, N. Y.

Bungalow or one-half house in beautiful part Catskills; all improvements. Particulars, write E. Renner, West Saugerties, N. Y.

Oakwood Beach, S. I.—Furnished bungalows, $125 and upward. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, S. I., or phone Orchard 3767.

New Jersey.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
For rent, handsome Colonial cottage, one block from ocean; attractively furnished; contains six bedrooms, two bathrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry; three open fireplaces; unobstructed ocean view from every room in house; season rental, $850, including garage.

Other cottages for rent from $300 to $1,500. Apply C. McNeely, Bradley Beach, N. J. Tel. 208.

A beautiful country place for rent, furnished, until October; on mountain side; 45 minutes from Broadway on Lackawanna R. R.; new brick residence, handsomely furnished, 18 rooms and 6 bathrooms; latest plumbing fixtures and electric lighting; large garage; cottage for chauffeur; about 5 acres; beautiful trees, shrubs, flowers; greenhouse; large vegetable garden; tennis court. Will lease to approved tenant $2,000 for season. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.

East Orange.—Handsomely furnished house for rent during three Summer months, for adults; 12 rooms; big porch; five minutes from D., L. & W. station; highest references required. Phone evenings, Orange 4314.

To rent for the Summer, a desirable home in Short Hills, New Jersey; airy rooms, plenty of space; completely furnished, including blankets, towels; rent for season $225. Write Box 30, Short Hills, N. J.

Upper Montclair.—For rent for Summer, 10-room house, fully furnished; fine shade trees; 5 minutes from station; rent, $75 month. Address 51 Oakwood Av., Upper Montclair.

Lady with beautiful private home at Spring Lake, N. J., will rent one or two rooms; garage; references exchanged. Phone 428-W, Spring Lake. J 3 Times.

Connecticut.

To Rent, at Crescent Beach, Conn.—9-room cottage, overlooking the ocean; electric lights, water; select location; well furnished; price $325 season. Address John J. Ward, Crescent Beach, Conn.

Massachusetts.

EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.—Summer season, rent or exchange for shore cottage, attractive furnished home, near hotel; seven rooms, all conveniences. Y 280 Times Annex.

New Hampshire.

Camp on Lake Sunapee, N. H., for Rent.—Half mile from Grandlieden Hotel; altitude 1,100 feet; six major chambers, two bathrooms; four servants' rooms; boat house, with sailboat, motorboat, and garage. Apply William T. Baird, 9 Murray St., New York City.

Miscellaneous.

Bayville, Maine, furnished cottage, July, August; running water, electric light, fireplace; safe boating; woods near. Y 304 Times Annex.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected; town and country. Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Comfortably furnished house in Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Cedarhurst, Lawrence or Woodmere wanted by family, who will take best of care of contents, for July and August; five or six sleeping rooms and three baths. Address, with details as to rent, &c. Y 297 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Long Island.

Hempstead residence; 10 rooms, bath; improvements; corner lot; best locality; garage, stable, garden; rent, $50; sell or exchange. Room 2406, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 3749.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Gentleman with boy of four will rent handsomely furnished 10-room modern cement residence, University Heights, Bronx, or might share expense of same with responsible married couple. Telephone Fordham 1228.

Unfurnished.

House to lease, 15 minutes from Grand Central Station, in Astoria section of Long Island City, near Broadway station of Astoria subway extension, 11 rooms and bath; refinished to suit tenant; tiled kitchen, extension; lawn kept in order by owner; rent $100 per month. Address William H. Siebrecht, Broadway and 2d Av., Astoria, L. I.

123 EAST 54TH ST.,
BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
Four-story and basement dwelling for rent, from October; desirable neighborhood; electric light; reasonable rent; your broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; hotel service $18.50 week. Plaza 8795.

17TH, 112 EAST.—For Summer months, cool eight-room apartment, near Gramercy Park; with piano and elevator service, $75.

32D, 34 EAST.—Sublet 3-room apartment, handsomely furnished; full hotel service; all light rooms; bargain. Apartment 92.

39TH ST., 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor, private house, near Park Av.; large, cool rooms; Summer or longer; references.

44TH, 141 EAST, (The Woolsey, Apt. 7C.)—Unusually comfortable, large room, bath, kitchenette apartment, front; well furnished; elevator.

53D ST., EAST.—$100 a month; ground floor, rear, with agreeable outlook; 5 rooms, foyer, and 2 baths; available unfurnished if desired. Telephone 2325 Plaza or 1780 John.

58TH, 43 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths. Von Linde.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith, Plaza 4570.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

FOUR exquisitely furnished rooms, Plaza district; housekeeping; sacrifice Summer. Details, Columbus 3974.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet from June 15 to Sept. 15, located in fine residential section of Flatbush; excellent transportation facilities; will only rent to family of adults; rental $65 per month; references required. J 11 Times.

MADISON AV., 645.—To sublet, beautifully furnished 8-room modern apartment, June to October; maid service; meals if desired; reasonable. Winters.

MADISON AV., 645.—Beautifully furnished three-room modern apartment; June till October; maid service; meals if desired; reasonable. Winters.

MADISON AV., 602.—Beautiful studio, bedroom, bath; also two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

PARK AV., 784, (corner 74th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; short or long lease; seen any time. Superintendent on premises.

TO SUBLET, for Summer, furnished suite of parlor, two bedrooms, and baths; or would divide and rent one large bedroom with bath, alone; attractive rate. At THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

34TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive three large, sunny, quiet rooms, bath, kitchen; antique mahogany furniture; rugs; service; references.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

42D ST., 25 WEST. (Elite.)—Attractively furnished apartments, $40-$400. Vanderbilt 4416.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court.)—Two rooms and bath; bachelor apartment; tenant will sublet; very reasonable.

45TH ST., 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6925.

50TH, 4-6 WEST.—Four-room apartment, exquisitely furnished; maid service; caterer on premises. Mrs. Dwyer. Phone Circle 4137.

53D ST., cor. Broadway, (1,096 Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 extra large, light rooms; complete for housekeeping; furnished; electric lights, telephone and elevator service; only respectable people need apply.

54TH, 162 WEST.—6 rooms; Oriental rugs, linen, silver, Victrola. Superintendent.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, just vacated; full hotel service free. Thundyke Apt.

56TH, 338 WEST.—Sublet attractively furnished elevator apartment, 4 rooms; responsible party. Brice.

56TH, 216 WEST.—For Summer, well furnished elevator apartment; piano; seven large, outside rooms, at sacrifice. Circle 6908.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Three choice corner rooms, bath; piano; elevator; references. Baxter.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Neatly furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

57TH ST., (932 8th Av.)—Attractive seven-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet for Summer; three exposures; elevator; rent $65. Weyant, telephone Circle 3429.

63TH ST., 138 WEST.—Bachelor apartment to sub-lease until Oct. 1; 2 rooms, bath; near subway and "L"; express; $60 a month.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Two or three rooms, two baths; maid service; restaurant in house. 9A.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet handsomely furnished two rooms and bath, June to October.

72D ST., (Near West End Av.)—Large 10-room apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent for the Summer season or longer if desired; $400 per month. B. H. Karmen, 122 5th Av. Telephone 1345 Chel.

74TH AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Hotel San Remo, Apt. 40S.)—Two large front rooms and bath, June to October; very reasonable.

75TH ST., 57 WEST.—7 rooms and foyer, fully furnished, near Central Park; large, light rooms, facing southwest; to Oct. 1. Telephone Schuyler 7737, Apt. 31, Wuppermann.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, kitchen; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished 6-room apartment; reduced rental. Superintendent.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished, for immediate occupancy; sacrifice. Apply to Captain Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

81ST, 208 WEST.—Handsomely furnished six-room modern housekeeping apartment, June to October; reasonable; pianola. Phone Schuyler 2650.

81ST, 1 WEST, (Hotel Beresford.)—Comfortable furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, to let until October; southern exposure. Apartment 138.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, light, electricity; rent $50.

86TH ST., 309 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant in house. 11F. See Superintendent.

87TH, 307 WEST.—1-3 rooms, separate, $50, $55; bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

91ST, 250 WEST.—Completely, richly furnished eight-room apartment, two baths, three master bedrooms. Lytton apartment. Phone River 7053.

91ST, 250 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished for Summer, 7 rooms; Broadway. Inquire Superintendent.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet until October, 6-room elevator apartment; all outside; handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 8.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Four months or longer, exceptional 4-room housekeeping apartment. Townsend.

97TH, 26 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, for Summer, 7-room apartment. J. H. Woodward.

97TH, 311 WEST.—Seven light, front rooms, bath; high class elevator. Apt. 3 North.

97TH, 305 WEST.—Well-furnished 6-room apartment; Summer months; reasonable to responsible party. Apartment 5E.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apartment 8E.)—Eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River, furnished or unfurnished; June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.—Sublet, June-November, seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; top floor elevator apartment; north, south, western exposure; unobstructed view Hudson, Fountain.

101ST, 4 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK, High-class Apartment to Sublet.
Seven large light rooms and bath, beautifully and completely furnished for housekeeping; telephone, electricity, near "L" and subway; $60, (less than unfurnished rate.) PLANCO, Telephone 7370 Riverside.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL.—Three doors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River. High-class, newly furnished 5-6-7 large, sunny rooms, kitchen; maid service; all-night elevator; telephone; Summer rates.

101ST, 229 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Five beautiful, cool rooms; complete housekeeping; sacrifice until October; $85 monthly; immediate possession. Helm.

103D, 202 WEST.—Sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished, in Hotel Glendening, until Sept. 30; 8 rooms, alcove, bath, maid service, restaurant; reduced rent. Apply Chas. Kohler, 104th St. and Columbus Av.

104TH, Corner Broadway.—Eight rooms and bath, completely furnished; electricity; one flight; most desirable; lease required. Riverside 8223.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, lavatory; gentleman; references. Mascher, Academy 1850.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Lady alone will let to October 4 rooms of her 5-room apartment; very reasonable.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Clean, nicely furnished; convenient subway, "L"; elevator, electricity. Pursell.

112TH ST., 533 WEST.—Sublet excellent four room furnished apt., June 10 to Sept. 10; bus, surface, and subway lines. Phone Mrs. Bentley, Morningside 6528, mornings.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished complete, with rare taste, including silver and linen. Apartment 1A. Phone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Sublet a beautiful 6-room apartment, exquisitely furnished. Raymond.

114TH, 609 WEST, Apartment 63.—Elegant five rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Five rooms, Steinway piano, Victrola; complete appointments; $50. Laden.

116TH, 438 WEST.—$50, desirable five-room, bath; opposite Columbia College; linen, silver, piano; June-Sept., 15. Wasnburn.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Six airy rooms, completely furnished, to sublet to Oct. 1. Apartment 6E.

127TH, 619 WEST.—All outside four-room apartment off Riverside; charmingly furnished; elevator house; exceptional value; subway.

106TH, 601 WEST.—Furnished 6-room apartment, 2 baths, facing Broadway; block 157th subway. Audubon 849. Stooker.

157TH, 600 WEST, (Apartment 56.)—Must leave city, will sacrifice well furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; subway and bus at door. Phone Audubon 10143.

161ST ST., 654 WEST, (Apartment 6E, near Riverside Drive.)—Sublet attractive, sunny apartment four rooms, bath, beautifully furnished or unfurnished; beautiful location; liberal concession.

162D, 565 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; elevator. Apt. 20.

162D, 615 WEST.—Five well furnished outside rooms, corner, overlooking Hudson; elevator; $50. Apartment 50.

172D, 642 WEST.—Young lady like share apartment with young business lady; references exchanged. Phone Audubon 9080, Apartment 3.

180TH, 501 WEST.—Careful tenant until Fall; four comfortably furnished rooms. Kahn.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $70 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
Handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS, SUBLET.—Handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

AUDUBON AV., (Corner 173d St.)—Four outside, airy rooms, comfortably furnished, elevator, $45 month. Telephone Audubon 590 for appointment. Apartment 47.

BEVERWYCK,
39 WEST 27TH ST.
Two and three rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with service.

BRETON HALL,
86TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
To sublet to Oct. 1, exceptionally desirable apartment; parlor, three bedrooms, two baths; southern exposure. Apartment 704.

BROADWAY AND VALENTINE LANE, South Yonkers. (The Terrace.)—Unusually attractive two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, $40; one block Putnam, 5 minutes subway. "Orchard."

BROADWAY, 3,089, (The Buckingham.)—Four rooms and bath, furnished apartment. Morningside 9740, Apt. 37. Call from 10 to 12.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Five-room apartment to sublet, furnished, $50. Warner.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St. Tels. 7240 Columbus.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,331.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, well located; convenient to train service; will accept less than regular rent to desirable party. Inquire Janitor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HAVEN AV., (99 West 171st.)—Outside apartment, 3 rooms; silver, linen, piano; $45, June to October. Zolt.

HOTEL WALTON, 70th St., Columbus Av.—Corner apartment, three rooms; no reasonable offer refused. Apply 835 Columbus, evenings.

LUXURIOUS, modern 10-room apartment, 3 baths; all large, outside rooms; 12th floor, commanding unobstructed view of Hudson; near 96th St. subway express station; period furniture, rare Oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, oil paintings, Steinway piano; victrola; possession June 1; $350 monthly; responsible and refined family only. Mr. Mitchell, 361 Broadway, New York.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—June-October; 4, 5 room apartment; 8th floor;

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table, private baths, electricity; references.

618T, 154 EAST.—Rooms, with all conveniences; phone.

65TH, 32 EAST. — Beautiful rooms; refined home; excellent home table. Plaza 6681.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than in boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6100.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small room; running water; electric light; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

77TH AV., 2053. (123d.)—Airy, comfortable rooms, hot water, Phone, substantial board.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room, all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths, electricity; exceptional table.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

53D, 57 WEST. — Concessions to permanent guests; double, single rooms; baths; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, handsomely furnished, private bath, electricity; in house with owner; Southern cooking; board optional.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer accommodations in modern home; home table optional.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive pension; large room, overlooking river; private bath; also single room; excellent table.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with private bath; table guest.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; convenient for two men or couple; near Riverside Drive subway.

73D, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 147 WEST.—2 rooms, excellent cooking, Summer rate.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Room with, without bath; small room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories; excellent table.

77TH, 116-118 WEST.—Attractive rooms, baths; double and large single; electricity; concessions.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; telephone; desirable; references.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; baths; wholesome home cooking; special low rates.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms; board; running water; electricity; parlor dinning; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board optional; references.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentleman, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished medium and small rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

90TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small room; references.

88TH, 68 WEST.—Board and rooms, private Jewish boarding house; table boarders.

96TH, 234 WEST.—Large outside room, bath adjoining; near Riverside Drive subway entrance; gentleman or couple. Apt. 9.

107TH, 322 WEST. (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPACIOUS SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUPERB TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 623 WEST.—Sunny single room, private bath, $5; elevator. Apt. 82.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av.—Columbia; pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. 4021 Morn.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; electricity. Morningside 6123.

120TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths, telephone, home cooking; convenient care.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive 2d story front and back rooms, all conveniences; electric light, with or without board; references given, required.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; large, desirable room, suitable two; select accommodations.

154TH, 553 WEST. (LAFAYETTE INN.)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, FINE PORCH, EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

170TH ST., 715 WEST.—A private family of two will accept a couple or a single gentleman seeking board and room; home surroundings and refinement are desired; beautiful room, having wonderful view of river; table the best; no other roomers or boarders; only those furnishing unquestionable reference need apply; price $25 per week for two; $15 for one; room can be seen by appointment. Telephone Audubon 6430. Parker.

227TH, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—Country, city limits; private Christian home. Lesley.

MADISON ARMS,
43 WEST 58TH. ELEVATOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Luxurious suite, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; $10, $15. Payne.

WEST END AV., 279. (Corner 73d, Opposite Schepp Mansion.)—Handsome private house; elevator; large square room; also singles.

WEST END AV., 871.—Front room or suite; board optional; like home; Southern family.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD and room wanted, by two young men; prefer small family; reference; terms must be moderate. C 412 Times Annex.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil or birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 16, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one can containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, June 5, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon the launch "IOLA," her engines, &c.

Said sale to take place on board said launch at Travers Island, (New Rochelle,) Westchester County, New York, where she can be seen and inspected.

Dated New York, May 29, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A DODGE BROS. TOURING.
Late model, complete; extra; discount for quick cash. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

A 1916 NATIONAL TWIN "6."
6-passenger touring; runs and looks like new; cost $2,400; first cash buyer, with $1,100 takes it. 167 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $3,600; condition guaranteed. 150 West 85th. Phone Circle 1808.

BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation.
CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon Landaulet.
PEUGEOT 120 Record Holder.
CONTINENTAL Special 110 M. P. H.
LANCIA Special Roadster, wire wheels.
SPECIAL WISCONSIN STUTZ, 1916.
OVERLAND 1917 Coupe, Brand New.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.
OPEN ALL DAY TODAY.

BUICK 1917 LITTLE 6 TOURING.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1917 VALVE-IN-HEAD SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring; just painted; perfect mechanically; tires good. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 1713.

CADILLAC Limousine, almost new, in beautiful condition, mechanically and otherwise; exceptional opportunity for anyone looking for a high-class limousine.
Delco Electric Motor Car Co.
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cylinder, run 4,000 miles, perfect mechanical condition; bargain. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.

CADILLAC TOURING CAR, LIKE NEW; 7-PASSENGER; READY FOR SERVICE; MOTOR PERFECT; FOR SALE; PRICE $700. 339 WEST 23D.

CADILLAC, 1915, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Col. 5322.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, $400 month; also 8 Cadillac for sale. Fogarty, Plaza 3694.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring; perfect condition; good tires; bargain. 5th Ave. 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

CHANDLER 1917 Chummy Roadster; like new, run only 2,400 miles. Chandler Agency, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLE 1916—Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring car; driven 5,000 miles; good shoes; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

EXCELLENT USED CARS.	
1917 Studebaker "6"	1916 Chevrolet
1916 Oldsmobile	1915 Overland.
1916 Paige Roadster	1914 Hup. Roadster
1916 Lexington touring	1913 Buick touring

Michigan, Buick, Lexington.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
611 West 55th St. Columbus 1260.

FRANKLIN, 1916 touring, like new. Must be seen to be appreciated. 1,690 Broadway. Apartment 31. Owner 1114 Circle.

HUDSON.—Almost new super-six Hudson, runabout; used 8,400 miles; exceptionally fine condition; rare bargain. P. J. Uhlfelder, 1,920 Broadway, cor. 64th St. Columbus 4648.

HUDSON, 1917, super six limousine landaulet; new; special body; has had upholstering; condition perfect. Keller, 271 Broadway. Barclay 5740.

MUDSON, model 37, just overhauled, covers all, complete; sacrifice. Linker, 97 Ft. Washington Av.

HUDSON 1916, six-passenger sedan, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

I wish to dispose of immediately my touring car, bought last year, run nearly 5,000 miles; car has best of care; cost $1,250; offers considered. Miss Town, Apartment 72. Circle 1730.

LANCIA ROADSTER,
1916, 35 H. P.
SPORT TYPE, SEATING FOUR.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA 1917 TOURING.
35 H. P. DE LUXE MODEL.
MILEAGE 600.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, etc.; $750. 150 West 85th St.

LOCOMOBILE 38, 1916, seven-passenger touring, used very little; magnificent extras include two extra tires, tools; same must be seen to be appreciated. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

MARMON, late 1916 clubster, 4-passenger; perfect condition, Phone Meyers, Morningside 3753.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

MERCER, 1917, double inclosed drive sedan; practically new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1913, electric starting and lighting system; price, $650; will sell reasonable. Dugan, 210 West 50th St., Broadway.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 12-16, Chummy Roadster; like new; cheap; Blue Ribbon. 1,700 B'way.

NATIONAL 12-16, Chummy Roadster; like new; cheap; Blue Ribbon. 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD.
3-38 PHAETON.
2-38 TOURING.
1-38 LIMOUSINE.
1-38 TWIN-SIX.
DOTY-DEMOS CO., 87 WEST END AV.

PACKARD, twin six, 13, 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; bargain. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.

PACKARD, twin six, 13, 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; bargain. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916, "1-35," five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PEERLESS CLOVERLEAF ROADSTER, 1917 model; run less than one month; perfect condition; quick buyer will save $700. Telephone Rector 9110.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48.
7-passenger touring; self starter; electric lights; fully equipped; only used 2 seasons; excellent condition; price $1,250; a real bargain. See MANAGER, 161 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX for sale; A1 condition; 4-passenger, forecar body, by Woop, 2 spare Bosch magneto; very fast; also STEARNS 30-60 in A1 condition, just overhauled; 4-passenger, foredoor body.
MEEKER, 271 West 125th.

SIMPLEX, 80, good condition; fine bargain. 310 Bloch Bldg. West 31st St.

SIMPLEX, 1916, "38"; quimby landaulet. Wallace, 1,730 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STUDEBAKER, series 17, 7-passenger touring, brand new car; make offer. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER 1916 TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STUTZ, 1915, Bulldog special, red leather upholstery; this car in first-class condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3515.

STUTZ 1917, "16 valve" speedster; owner called for military duty; immediate delivery. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ roadster, 1916, practically new, $1,450. Phone Bradhurst 9212.

S. G. V. roadster; thoroughly overhauled mechanically and repainted; Silvertown tires; $700. Box B 163 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC 8, beautiful, new limousine; hourly, monthly preferred; reasonable. Mead, Riverside 6200.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. M. & G. Williamson. 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD for hire, seven-passenger, by hour, week, month, very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th.

PACKARD Touring, Landaulet, hour, day, reasonable rates; expert private chauffeur. Lenox 8643.

PACKARD touring, month, season. James Collins, 502 Amsterdam Av. Phone Schuyler 6900.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire; day, week; owner drives. Call, write Byrne, 40 East 80th. Tel. Lenox 5994.

PACKARD touring, wire wheels, best service; day, week, month. Thomas Lynch, 236 East 87th St. Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD.—Elegant seven-passenger touring; monthly preferred; careful driver. 8015 Morningside, Sewell.

PACKARD 7-passenger touring, monthly preferred. Gallo, 205 East 116th. Harlem 7595.

PACKARD limousine, Westinghouse springs; recent; owner drives; hourly, monthly. Regent, 6465 Circle.

PACKARD touring, newly painted, $300 monthly. Wilbur, 201 West 106th, Apt. 2B.

PACKARD.—Elegant Packard limousine for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. N 6 Times.

PACKARD.—Landaulet for hire for Decoration Day trips; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 6224.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

PACKARD and 8 CADILLAC, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 3828.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS, Twin and Sixes, beautiful touring, hour, day, monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

PIERCE, Packard, $2.50 hourly, calling; monthly preferred; special trip rates. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED NEW ROADSTER
of well-known make, latest model; cash ready; no dealers. N 4 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by N. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL Practical, thorough, modern. Ladies', Reliable. Ladies', 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, typist, 6 years' experience; render trial balance; financial statements; Christian; $15; references. K 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper's assistant and typist, with experience, seeks position; competent. D 17 Times.

CARETAKER.—Will take care of private house, widow and son; best references. Address 625 West 113th St., or telephone Morningside 8182. Mrs. M. Wenzel.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, gowns; remodelling specialty, stylish, $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 6,724 Morningside.

GOVERNESS.—English woman, college graduate, resident in Canada, desires post as governess or companion during Summer; small renumeration. B. Trotter, Trafalgar Institute, Montreal, Canada.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable American woman, middle aged, for couple, widower or bachelors; city, country; plain cooking; good seamstress; practical nurse; highest character, references. D 11 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted, by American woman, competent take entire charge. N 32 Times.

MANICURING.—Young lady wishes position in hotel for high-class barber's shop. Address N. Smith, 202 West 103d.

NURSE.—English trained infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bottle feeding and the making of their clothes; city reference. Nurse, 128 West 65th. Tel. 1368 Columbus.

NURSE wants position with New York family; has had China and German, also can be seen at present employer's, 1 West 98th St. Columbus 9878.

NURSE.—Hospital trained infant's nurse, thoroughly experienced, desires charge of infant; salary $50 month. Address Dora Jones, 2,902 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate, mature and responsible, many years' general business experience; knowledge Scandinavian languages, also French, German, and Spanish; salary $15; will demonstrate qualifications. Johnson, 708 Lexington. Telephone Plaza 1927.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) age 25, college graduate; prepossessing, absolutely reliable, accurate, rapid; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; 5 years' experience; extraordinary credentials; $15. K 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 9 years' experience; references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; office routine; high school education; $18. K 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience, reliable, willing, neat appearance. H. V., 221 West St., city.

TEACHER.—Summer position wanted, country, by young teacher, Swiss-French; educational, clerical, companion; references; salary. Institution, D 2 Times.

TYPEWRITING, &c.—Refined young lady desires part-time typewriting, stenographic, or clerical position. Box 1,061, 852 Columbus Av.

TUTOR, &c.—College girl, senior, as tutor and companion for children in refined home during Summer; best references. N 34 Times.

YOUNG VIRGINIAN, tutoring in Jersey, desires position in June; references exchanged. Y 286 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls; investigated references, wish places, other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A good opportunity for small concern to get an American Hebrew young man with business ability; salary $18 to $25; would appreciate interview. R 356 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements for firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT. — Junior; thoroughly competent, experienced man; college education; A1 references. D 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S position, by middle-aged man where reliability and business experience is desired; am competent bookkeeper and general clerk; also good salesman. Address Reliable, 477 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly experienced man, modern methods; five years with present employers; college education; A1 references. D 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced, N. Y. U. ability student, desires connection. K 366 Times Downtown.

BUILDING MECHANIC, capable of taking charge of repairs; 11 years' experience in repairs, renting, and collecting. K 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4636.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Finnish, (30,) single, wishes position, city, country; very careful and long-distance driver; willing to make himself useful; moderate salary; strictly sober; references. Baltimore, 45 East 126th St.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, married, private family only; 11 years' experience; 5 years last employer. Rack, 441 West 124th. Phone Morningside 7910.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, Norwegian, 10 years' experience, wishes steady position, with private family, careful driver; best of references. G. F., 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 30, mechanic, good reference private; $25. Corbett, 75 West 100th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, sober, careful driver, good mechanic, wishes country place; experienced; references. P. F., 157 East 47th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, experienced in valet service; absolutely reliable. Lewis, 50 West 139th.

CHAUFFEUR, driving-mechanical ability; character satisfy most critical; eight years. C 192 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—MECHANIC—Single, careful driver; city, country. Hale, 141 West 64th. Columbus 5492.

CHAUFFEUR wants steady position; high-class references; strictly temperate; single. N 16 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined, educated man, ten years' experience, desires position; $25. N 21 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; own repairs; private only; best references. Carbone, 130 Post Av.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, methylene blue expert; two years' experience in organic dyestuff factory directing scientific research and technical details, graduate of European university, six years experience in pharmaceutical, sugar, tanning factories, and scientific institution, wants connection with organic dyestuff factory. Address "Chemical," 104 East 14th.

CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANT TO BUSY EXECUTIVE; UNDERSTAND ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, OPERATING, COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS, COLLECTIONS; GOOD CORRESPONDENT, GENERAL COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE; WIDE EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; MARRIED, AGE 32; $2,500. Y 298 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER — SUPERINTENDENT, having architectural training, extensive practical experience, wants position with construction company or corporation; is general executive man; accept any position. D 14 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 36; American; good education; six years with one house; 9 years with another house.
Experienced in business administration, manufacturing, merchandising, advertising, and selling.
Desire a connection where intelligent application to business will be properly rewarded.
Will locate any place in the United States.
N 28 TIMES.

GARDENER.—Middle aged, single; experienced; Bohemian. Care of Schwackwon, 618 Amsterdam Av.

ITALIAN, 40, thoroughly Americanized; finest type representative; gentlemanly appearance; wide business experience; unquestionable references; highest reputation; investigator, salesman, manager; seeking permanent connections. C 201 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR.—Wanted, situation as linotype operator. Box 154, Cortland, N. Y.

OFFICE MAN, (26,) seven years' experience, desires position. K, 473 East 137th St.

SALESMAN or collector seeks position with reliable house or salesman, or can also attend to collections; have my own runabout. S C Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Technical, financial, mechanical, executive experience; $25. K 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, competent, desires connection with sales department mercantile concern. K 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Capable, educated; good appearance and address; Christian, 31. K 373 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, butler, or valet; smart, active, stylish, age 46; used to large establishments; excellent references; married. G. H., 273 Spadina Road, Toronto, Canada.

STEWARD. — Experienced; club or hotel; city or country; A1 references. B 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wants position with manufacturing or mercantile concern, in town or elsewhere; five years' experience in shirt manufacturing business. D 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position, clerical, with reliable firm. Carl Lindquist, 131 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; good education. Harold Goldman, 152 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position; exceptional references; will prove worth. K 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, stenographer, secretary, versatile, wishes good position, anything. D 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires work at anything; best references. N 22 Times.

YOUNG PHYSICIAN desires location as assistant to physician; or will act as private physician to invalid. N 23 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BUYERS wanted, by a large Philadelphia department store in the following departments: Cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear. Phone Harlem 503, between hours 2-3 today, or write Y 302 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable young lady to take entire charge of office; must have at least five years' commercial experience; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. J 2 Times.

COMPANION.—Accompany lady Park during day. Stacy, Hotel Irving, 26th St., Gramercy Park.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Must be proficient; high school education essential; salary, $15 to start. Address, stating age and references, A. H. C., 463 West St.

DENTAL ASSISTANT for prophylactic work; graduate of Hunter or Fones School preferred. Write full particulars to Box 38, 1,358 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted, to do housework for two people in small Connecticut city; small house, all conveniences; good home for right person. For interview phone Alex. Chelsea 6950, 7-9 P. M. or Wednesday morning.

JANITRESS.—Clean rooms; private house, floor furnished; small salary. Phone Riverside 5893.

LADIES, energetic and bright, to interview business people with object of selling artistic article; good salary and commission. Apply between 9-4 Room 1101, 9 Maiden Lane.

NEAT FRENCH GIRL few hours daily. Phone Murray Hill 7100. Apt. 1530.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—Wanted, a refined woman as practical nurse and companion to accompany an elderly lady to the mountains for the Summer; reference required. Apply P. O. Box 325, Glen Ridge, N. J.

NURSE.—A refined young woman as nurse for two boys, 4 and 9; must be well; excellent home. Write, stating qualifications, wages, and references, P. O. Box 66, Woodmere, L. I.

NURSE.—Attendant or ward maid, for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S, Lord. Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted in publishing house; preferably one with experience as telephone switchboard operator; apply, stating age, experience, salary and references; J 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; state age, education, experience, references, salary desired. Campbell & Boland, 51 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Scientific membership organization desires services of stenographer with some previous office experience; salary $15. D 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience; one knowing Italian preferred. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. D 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in advertising department, of large 5th Av. publisher; state experience, references, salary desired. J 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; state salary and experience; only competent answers considered. J 7 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, personally pleasing and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McKenzie, 947 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER or college student for vacation educational work; good salary. R 259 Times Downtown.

TYPIST—Experienced, for filling in work; $10; permanent. Call King & Applebaum, 30 West 32d.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desirous of entering office; salary $8 to $9. Herman Kienzler Co., 45 West 17th.

YOUNG LADY, good at figures, nice handwriting; five days week, 9-4; salary, $6; state references. K 401 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN with exceptional selling ability to demonstrate one the well-known leading lines of perfumery and toilet preparations; must be of an immaculate appearance, have an attractive personality, and a woman of requirements; salary and commission, with extra opportunity for advancement. Address, giving full particulars as to age, experience, and references, H 196 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COMPANION, musical, $60; assistant housekeeper, hospital, $40. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS.—Superior positions; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Private school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.;
individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer Course June 4th. Three months individual instruction. Special rates.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
35 West 42d St.

$10
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable permanent connection for high grade junior competent to act as senior on smaller audits; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. K 393 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified seniors and semi-seniors, wanted; give full particulars and qualifications; also salary expected. H 188 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICTIOR.—Weekly financial publication of highest repute desires advertising solicitor, who is willing to start on moderate salary; splendid opportunity for hard worker. Box A. S., 350 Times Annex.

ARTIST.—One who can make attractive advertising layouts, preferably with the added ability of writing copy; this is an excellent opportunity for the right man; moderate salary to start, with advancement as ability is shown. Address, stating former experience, age, references, and salary expected, Y 303 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT GARDENER wanted; a couple, wife a laundress preferred; place 40 minutes from New York; cottage and good wages; French preferred; reply immediately. Y 296 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; quick, accurate figures; excellent opening importing house; state age, experience, salary expected, references. J 13 Times.

BANK MESSENGER, about 17 years of age, in Bronx bank; good opportunity for advancement; reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. G. K., Times Harlem.

BOY wanted, about 16-18 years of age; experience in office routine work preferred; opportunity for advancement if ability is shown; knowledge of typewriting an advantage, but not essential, address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality and salary expected. Chemical, K 399 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Must be proficient; high school education essential; salary, $15 to start. Address, stating age and references, A. H. C., 463 West St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
Experienced for position with machinery house; salary, $18 to $20 a week. Call The Dictaphone, 309 Broadway.

ENLIST now in the sanitary training detachment, preparing for U. S. Army and Navy Sanitary Service, caring for wounded and sick, between battlefield and hospital. Apply at once to the Commandant, at Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 8000.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.—Man 25 to 30, clean-cut, to qualify for position as factory Superintendent with large concern; nominal salary to start; good opportunity. D 202 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN WANTED, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT, TO TAKE CHARGE OF WELL-EQUIPPED GROCERY DEPARTMENT, WITHOUT MEATS AND DELICATESSEN, A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE. APPLY TO LOCK BOX 199, MADISON SQUARE BRANCH, NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in wholesale hosiery house, with experience in ledger posting and trial balance; permanent position essential. Address, with full particulars, stating age and salary expected, K 383 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright American; state age and salary expected. J 6 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED
for Eastern States to sell on leads; drawing account against commission given; must be 25-40 years old; have high school education, and good references; we are paying $75-$150 to good salesmen; new, nation-wide campaign requires great increase in sales force; good chance for rapid advancement. Call Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.—Successful New Jersey corporation offers for fall time work opportunity for live-wire salesmen to handle its 7 per cent. participating preferred stock; full cooperation; leads, publicity, &c., assured; liberal commissions paid every Saturday; none deferred. Address or call forenoon, Mr. Tuttle, 363 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN for dolls; one acquainted with department store buyers and experienced in this line only first-class man with highest references; salary and commission. Standard Doll Co., Inc., 147-151 West 18th St., New York City.

SALESMEN, traveling; good appearance and education;

TELLS OF BLUNDERS BY THE CENSORSHIP

Associated Press Official Says These Have Embarrassed America and England.

ASSAILS WASHINGTON "GAG"

Conference of Foreign Relations in Row Over Resolution Indorsing Wilson's War Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., May 29.—A vigorous criticism of censorship was the marked feature of the second day of the National Conference of Foreign Relations of the United States at the Hotel Nassau, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science of New York. The question of censorship was discussed as a feature of the requisite democratization of foreign affairs and the machinery of international relations. Frederick Roy Martin of The Associated Press gave a list of instances of the mistakes made by American and British censors and of blunders committed by American officials connected with the business of informing the public, which he said had led to serious embarrassment of the Governments in whose interests they were working.

The discussion of censorship took place in the morning session of the conference, at the close of which Professor Phillip Marshall Brown of Princeton proposed a resolution of unqualified indorsement of the war measures so far enacted by the Administration. The resolution was referred to committee, inasmuch as no resolution has ever been adopted by the Academy of Political Science.

Professor Brown seemed to think that lukewarm support of the Government was the reason for the postponement. He declared then that unless the resolution was passed he would refuse to read the paper for which he is scheduled tomorrow morning and would leave the conference. Eventually the resolution was declared out of order, but Professor Brown reserved decision on his course of action until tomorrow. The Professor was much perturbed by the presence at the conference of several well-known pacifists or persons associated with the German cause, and he said tonight that he felt that if action were not taken tomorrow a number of persons would follow him in withdrawal. This, however, is discounted by the organizers of the conference, and it is believed that the misunderstanding will be cleared up to the satisfaction of all patriotic persons without a rift in the conference.

This afternoon a question of future world organization was discussed, and both in this part of the program and in the discussion of democratic control of international politics there was manifest much sentiment to the effect that too much could not be done at once and that radical reformation of international relations might not necessarily come in the near future.

In his discussion of the censorship Mr. Martin said:

"Eliminating from consideration the publication of strictly military or naval movements, over which all recognize the need of censorship in war time, it may be claimed as an impressive, if not convincing, argument that the Government feels that a censorship is invaluable to prevent misunderstanding and misconception. President Wilson's argument that 'there are some newspapers which cannot be relied upon to suppress information whose publication can be an injury' can be accepted as a reason for censorship without contradiction, if it be assumed that injury means detriment to military or naval progress.

"It was merely unfortunate, perhaps, that at about the same time when the President issued that statement, the newspapers should have been told by the Department of State, or, rather, the Committee of Public Information, which announced that 'the Department of State'—I am again quoting—'considers it dangerous and a service to the enemy to discuss differences of opinion between the Allies, and difficulties with neutral countries,' and they added—I try to measure my words—with childish innocence, that 'speculation about possible peace is another topic which may possess elements of danger, as peace reports may be of enemy origin, put out to weaken the combination against Germany.'

Lost Last New York Supporter.

"That statement of the State Department caused the Cabinet, in its fight for unlimited consorship, to lose the support of its last newspaper supporter in the City of New York, as that newspaper gave up the fight this morning. If the Cabinet carried that through we could not hold this conference. Our State Department surely could not imagine a press that would not speculate about a possible peace—at least the Hohenzollerns have not suppressed such discussion in Garmany, and surely the Romanoffs did not succeed.

"Granted that a military censorship in war time is necessary, what further regulation of the press is desirable? I venture to assert that no additional precautions are desirable. I seriously express the hope that men holding public office will not announce that they have adopted some startling preventative of submarines, and make other absurd statements. Up to date it seems to me that the greatest indiscretions committed in publicity since we declared war were made in the speech in the Senate by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and by the gentleman who has the distinction of being the head of one of our committees in the National Defense Council.

"When Great Britain in the first year of the war appointed a diplomatic representative to the Vatican, the censor instructed the British press that he would not allow the publication of any comment upon this important appointment, but merely a simple announcement of three lines. Immediately the fact that there was no comment upon this unusual appointment created gossip. Men talked about it everywhere, and no less than twenty societies in one county in England deemed it worthy of heated, even acrimonous, discussion, and eighteen of them passed resolutions condemning the Cabinet for such action.

Couldn't Tell of Peaceful Dublin.

"Turning to the Irish situation, I myself visited Ireland when most people in London believed that revolution was rampant. Dublin, Cork, Queenstown, Belfast, were as peaceful as I had ever seen them, but they would not let me say so.

"Take the more recent instance in our own country. When diplomatic relations with Germany were severed and, of course, before the declaration of war, the departure of Ambassador Gerard from Berlin was delayed by the circulation of reports that German ships had been seized in New York and other harbors of the United States; that German sailors had been interned, and similar belligerent acts committed. We at least surmise how these inaccurate reports reached Germany, but meanwhile in New York the representative of the association in Germany which corresponds most closely to The Associated Press here was endeavoring to send by wireless to his own country the truth, which was, of course, that ships had not been seized, that no Germans had been interned, and that the policy of our Government had been to extend every possible consideration to the hundreds of thousands of Germans in this country, and the naval censor at Sayville held it up for four days. He, like Mr. Asquith's censor, sat there with his blue pencil and his scissors and had to do something.

Censoring of Joffre Speech.

"A more recent instance: When Joffre's first announcement in this country was given to the press, it was changed. The State Department declared that it was not responsible, and that the only change was made by the members of the French Commission itself. The General Staff made a similar announcement. Both announcements are true, but they did not give the whole truth. I have compared the French text of the Marshal's remarks as cabled to France within an hour of the completion of his remarks, with the version given to the American press after the change had taken place. It was a stupid if not a discourteous act. Sending the American troops to France does not seem so radical a plan now as it did even a few weeks ago, and it might have been statesmanlike, even military, and surely it would have been hospitable, to have pretended that we could understand the French language which the Marshal of France used to express his undoubtedly sincere convictions.

"The impairment of public confidence that goes with drastic censorship is incontrovertible. Golden rule diplomacy and an unrestricted press, except in military matters, go necessarily hand in hand. Even reckless speech may be a moderating influence, whereas drastic consorship chokes the safety valve. My plea then is simply for the least possible machinery."

Henry A. Wise Wood, after expressing a belief in trained diplomacy tempered by full publicity, branched out into American problems, declaring that America should seek how to obtain formal recognition of the Monroe Doctrine from France, Italy, Russia, and Japan; should enter into an agreement with Great Britain by which each power guaranteed the other's possessions on the American continent and in the Pacific, should purchase Lower California and should build a railroad from Texas to the Canal Zone and buy the right to ship troops through in war time.

John Temple Graves said: "It has become absolutely necessary that we and the Allies should know one another. Suspicion and distrust within the country or between allied countries are the worst enemies."

Democratic control of diplomacy was also discussed. Oscar S. Straus, presiding, attributed the breakdown of attempts at international stabilization through balance or concert of powers to the secret engagements between particular powers following and nullifying general congresses such as those of 1815 and 1878.

"The world will never be safe for democracy or for any other form of government while that continues," he said. Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, in a speech whose play of wit evoked constant response from his audience, defended diplomats and expressed doubt as to the possibilities of democratic control. He suggested, however, that international diplomacy might adopt a higher code of professional ethics, and suggested the possibility of some popular control through a representative and advisory council of State.

Arthur Bullard said that the real reasons for the absence of democratic control in liberal countries were the inertia and indifference to international affairs prevalent even among liberal thinkers, who exerted most of their democratizing zeal in internal matters.

The Afternoon Session.

The addresses at the afternoon session, which was devoted to the attitude of the United States toward world organization, indicated, as did speeches at the opening of the conference last night, that the sentiment of the conference does not look toward any vision—any prospect of great immediate advances. The idea that an immediate international organization, with forcible sanction of its decrees, was likely to come to pass, did not find much favor.

Dr. John Bassett Moore, speaking on international arbitration, recounted the triumphs of this method, but admitted that its failure to be employed more widely was due to the belief of nations that they could get more by force.

"It is not difficult," he said, "to find an amicable way of settling differences if the parties concerned want to settle them amicably. If they prefer to do battle, I am not acquainted with any device that will prevent them from gratifying their inclination."

Professor William I. Hull of Swarthmore College, expounding the possibilities of a world court, admitted that the drastic reduction of national armaments was probably an essential to its successful workings.

Alpheus H. Snow of Washington, speaking on international legislation and administration, doubted that a hypothetical constitutional convention of nations would be willing to vote an international army and navy. Failing that, he expected "something similar to an Executive Committee and perhaps also a General Committee, the latter superintending the former and laying down general rules. The force used would be the force of scientifically organized and applied persuasion, and the national Legislatures and executives would thus regulate international affairs by uniform national legislation and treaty action directed by the international Government."

Dr. Felix Adler, who led the discussion, advocated a parliament of parliaments as the first step in international organization. Dr. Samuel T. Dutton and others took part in the discussion.

To Fight the Pacifists.

The centre of the stage will be held tomorrow by the fight of Professor Brown to get the conference on record back of the Government. He is impelled in his fight by the presence at the conference of a number of pacifists and persons he believes are of pro-German sympathies. Therefore he insists it is the duty of the conference to go on record as backing up the Administration. While the Executive Committee tonight held that his resolution was out of order there is every indication that he will make another fight tomorrow to get the conference to express approval of the Administration's war program if only in general terms.

This is the resolution he introduced today:

Believing that the present crisis demands the utmost loyalty of all Americans, the National Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States expresses its unqualified support of the President and of Congress in their efforts to prosecute the war for democracy to a successful conclusion. The conference furthermore desires to express its approval of the efforts of the Government to combat all those agencies and influences which by opposition to the conscription law or any other Federal law would impede the vigorous prosecution of the war and result in destroying the unity of this nation.

As soon as the resolution was introduced Oswald Garrison Villard moved that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Chairman of the committee in charge of the conference, approved Mr. Villard's motion, as did Oscar S. Straus, who was presiding. It was referred to the Executive Committee, inasmuch as there was no Committee on Resolutions, whereupon Professor Brown made his threat to leave the conference if it did not go on record as backing up the Government.

Professor Brown's statement that there were too many pacifists or pro-Germans at the conference was taken to reflect upon the presence of Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who represented German interests here; George Barthelme, correspondent of The Cologne Gazette, and Professor William I. Hull, Quaker; Oswald Garrison Villard, Professor Harry Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, and Professor Henry A. Muzzy of Columbia, all well-known pacifists.

Professor Brown said tonight that there were a number of persons at the conference who would leave with him if he quit because the conference would not declare its approval of the Administration. Professor Brown is not a member of the Academy; he is an invited guest of the Academy committee in charge of the conference.

The night session dealt with the topic "Democratic Ideals in International Relations; What the United States Stands For." George Whitelock presided. Hamilton Holt, the first speaker, who took the place of former Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher, made brief reference to the criticisms which had been made in the afternoon of his own favorite project, the League to Enforce Peace. He said that their arguments could all be refuted, and passed them over without much discussion. Professor D. V. Shatsky, asserted that there was no danger that Russia would make a separate peace, and quoted leaders of all liberal parties from the Constitutional Democrats down to radical Socialists in support of his assertion. Bainbridge Colby and Lincoln Colcord also spake.

FINDS WAR SHAPING NEW PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Mills Tells Specialists in Mental Diseases Germany Is "Self-Idolatrous."

FAILURES BRINGING CHANGE

Convention at Astor Also Hears of Political Obstacles to Better Care of Insane.

Psychology and psychiatry in relation to problems of life in general—such as crime, politics, social improvement, and the war—were discussed yesterday by alienists and other mind specialists at the opening sessions of the seventy-third annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association in the Hotel Astor. The delegates, 300 in number, were welcomed by Mayor Mitchel, who told of work accomplished under his administration in the institution for the care of the feebleminded on Blackwell's Island, saying that the Department of Charities had succeeded in putting the institution upon a sound basis, both as to the physical and mental care of its inmates. The Mayor also told of improvements that had been made in the city's treatment of feebleminded children.

Dr. Walter B. James, President of the Academy of Medicine, made an address of welcome, in which he spoke of the difficulties experienced by psychiatrists because of politics. This subject was discussed by several of the day's speakers, who agreed that the work of preventing, curing, and caring for cases of mental deficiency was greatly handicapped by political interference. The speakers seemed particularly resentful toward State Boards of Control placed in charge of institutions for the insane.

War's Influence on Thought.

One of the papers that attracted especial attention was by Dr. Charles K. Mills of Philadelphia, on "The Influence of Great Wars on Thought and Progress." In this Dr. Mills discussed the psychology of Russia, Germany, England, and the United States as affected by the present and former wars. The beginning of the Russian revolution, he said, was in the time when the Russians overcame the armies of Napoleon. The Russian people, he said, learned then that they could overthrow Napoleon, and, psychologically that they could overthrow the Czar. Later developments made them aurer of their strength, he said, and he predicted that the revolution would succeed because the psychology of the country had become democratic.

Germany, said Dr. Mills, was suffering from "a war-created psychology." The series of successes of the German Army and military policy which began several generations ago, he said, had put the country in a "self-idolatrous condition," from which it was only beginning to be driven.

"As the floodtide of German success begins to ebb," said Dr. Mills, "we see a new psychological spirit, a new mental attitude. We begin to hear the story of this change. One of its most significan evidences is the recent announcement of Maximilian Harden, who tells the German people that, after all, the enemies of Germany are unconquered and probably unconquerable. The contagion of the Russian revolution may also soon play its highly important psychological rôle in Germany."

Dr. Mills said that, psychologically, England had become "self-complacent rather than self-idolatrous, snobbish rather than arrogant," but that the war had brought the country out of that condition.

Concerning America, Dr. Mills said, "high thinking had been supplanted by high finance and corrupt politics," but that, in entering the war, the nation had "found itself."

To Offer Help to Government.

Dr. Charles G. Wagner, President of the association, in his annual address, spoke of the food problem caused by the war, and said that the members of the association might materially aid in its solution "by devoting their energies to the task of making every institution possessed of farm lands largely self-sustaining as regards the products of the soil." He announced that within a day or two he would introduce a resolution offering the aid of the association to the Government. Discussing psychiatric problems, Dr. Wagner said:

"Unhygienic surroundings and faulty educational methods are responsible for a large proportion of feeble-mindedness and insanity, especially of the praecox type. From this class of unfortunates the ranks of crime, immorality, and insanity are constantly recruited. If these detectives are early recognized, as Dr. Pilgrim, Chairman of the New York State Hospital Commission, has pointed out they can be, by the Binet-Simon and other tests, and if their future training and education can be directed and regulated so as to bring out the best that is in them, and if they can be segregated when improvement cannot be expected, then one of the questions of greatest importance in the prevention of insanity will have been solved."

Dr. Wagner admitted "a growing skepticism" as to the value of the psychoanalytic movement introduced into this country in 1909. He discussed the theories of psychoanalysis, and remarked that the cases cited in support of them by their adherents were "often of such picturesque and dubious character, so indefinite and nebulous in their portrayal, as to warrant their classification in the realms of fancy rather than of fact."

Other papers upon technical subjects were read.

ELECT JOHN BASSETT MOORE

Heads the Pan American Society of the United States.

The incorporation of the Pan American Society of the United States has been approved by Justice Charles A. Guy of the Supreme Court. The following officers have been elected by the incorporators: John Bassett Moore, President; Cabot Ward, First Vice President; John Barrett, Second Vice President; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Third Vice President; Dr. Harry Erwin Bard, Secretary, and Lorenzo Daniels, Treasurer.

Among the incorporators are John Bassett Moore, Willard Straight, William H. Porter, J. G. White, Joseph P. Grace, James Speyer, Samuel McRoberts, William S. Kies, Harry Erwin Bard, Frederick Strauss, Cabot Ward, Robert H. Patchin, Harrison C. Lewis, Severo Mallet-Prevost, James M. Motley, Ernest H. Wands, and William E. Peck.

REOPEN CITY COLLEGE RADIO

Government Excepts It from Order for Dismantling.

Work on the reconstruction of the wireless antennae began yesterday at the College of the City of New York upon the rescinding of the Government order which caused the dismantling of the apparatus two weeks ago. When the order to dismantle all wireless apparatus except that under Government supervision was issued the powerful station at City College was not exempted.

The apparatus will be used in conjunction with the courses in telegraphy and telephony offered at the war Summer session of the college to begin July 2 and continue until Aug. 8.

COMES TO TRAIN AVIATORS.

French Army Flier Will Coach Americans at Mineola.

Theodore Mathieu, a French Army aviator who has had considerable experience at Verdun and on the Aisne and Somme, arrived here yesterday to aid in instructing American students in aviation, and will take up his official quarters at Mineola, L. I.

A. F. Miller, an American aviator, also returned. He went abroad a year ago to train and was about to be admitted to the American section of the French Army Flying Corps when he met with an accident to his eyes which compelled him to return to the United States.

Mr. Miller said that he was flying at an altitude of 1,000 feet when he suddenly became blind. By great good luck he managed to land safely with his machine in an open field. He underwent treatment in Paris from specialists which partially restored his sight, and hopes to be fully cured in this country in time to go to France with the American troops.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond ring, set in platinum, on Friday, May 18, between Pennsylvania Sta. and Glen Cove Sta., L. I.; $20 reward given, no questions asked. Please return to P. Condray, 984 5th Av., N. Y.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, a diamond crescent at Ritz-Carlton, or between there and Stern's store, or in Broadway car to 110th St.; liberal reward. Massey, 380 Riverside Drive. Morningside 4302.

LOST—Gold Twenty-second Regiment Veteran's badge, Company E, between 93d and East 53d or on 6th Av. elevated; reward. Miller, 1106, 347 5th Av.

LOST—Tuesday morning, going from 85th St. and Amsterdam Av. to 86th St. subway, to Wall St., gold bar pin, 6 pearls; reward. Return to Stant, 175 West 85th St.

LOST—Railroad ticket and trunk check, between Grand Central Station and 57th St.; liberal reward. Hotel Woodstock, 43d St., off Broadway.

LOST—Bill folder, between 128th and 86th, containing manicuring instruments and photographs; reward. Robb, 234 West 21st St.

LOST—At 42d St. subway, purse containing money, 2 checks, and 2 Provident Loan tickets; liberal reward. Y 306 Times Annex.

LOST.—About May 20, square platinum ring, diamond in centre and on each of four corners; reward. Y 222 Times Annex.

LOST—Small cash bag, May 14, containing valuable papers; reward. Schlernbeck, 1,344 St. Nicholas Av., Apt. 21.

LOST.—Sable neckpiece, Saturday, May 19. $50 reward if returned to Mrs. William Bamberger. 525 Park Av.

LOST—Wednesday, Stern's store, silver mesh-bag; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return Room 1002, 320 5th Av.

LOST—Pearl opera glasses, Strand Theatre, Thursday; reward. Pratt, Manhanset, 63 East 59th.

$100 REWARD
for diamond bowknot brooch, lost May 29, between 34th and 59th Sts., or in taxi. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th St.

REWARD $20.—Lost, Monday evening, West 73d St., Morosco platinum diamond ring, sapphire centre. 170 West 73d, 11C.

REWARD—Pearl earring, lost between 45th and 59th, Madison and 5th Avs. Mrs. W. M. Graham, Hotel Gotham.

$250 REWARD, no questions asked, return flexible diamond and platinum bracelet, many small diamonds, five (5) square diamonds, and diamond and platinum bar pin, twenty-one (21) diamonds, lost on or about April 15. Proportionate reward for return of either article. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av., New York City.

Found.

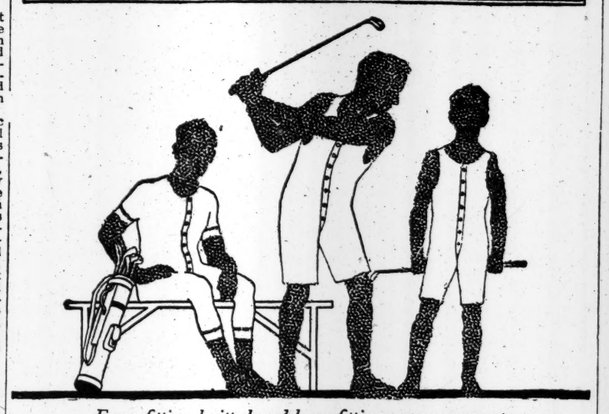
FOUND—Diamond scarfpin, Friday, 25th, in the St. Mark's Baths; returned upon identification. Apply St. Mark's Baths, 6 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

POST.—Pekingese dog, male, tan color, without collar; reward if returned or information given concerning same. Mrs. Mack, 280 West 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 6029.

LOST—Scotch terrier; female, black. Monday morning, between 8-9 A. M.; reward. Dog Store, 434 9th Av.

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS



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WHY swelter in the summer heat when sheer, cool, non-chafing, non-irritating, perfect-fitting Munsingwear Union Suits will bring you relief and keep you comfortable?

The loose-fitting athletic garments come in a pleasing variety of woven fabrics of fine quality—each garment accurately sized and carefully finished.

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Be sure to say **Munsingwear**—not underwear.

Form-fitting knitted suits for men, women, children

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"CONTOUR" The Newest ARROW FORM-FIT COLLAR

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Show-case full of cigars—but you want a mild one, so you put your finger on the box of

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS "Truly a Cigar"

5 for 25c and Upward DAVE SAQUI MAKER Various Sizes and Shapes

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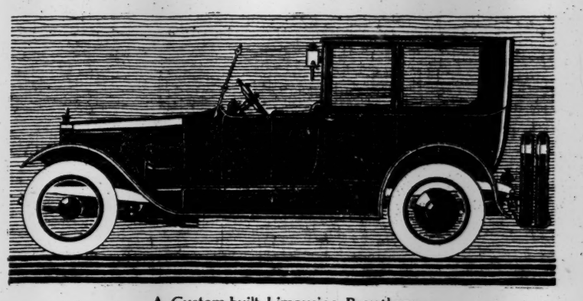
MORE LIBERAL LOANS Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH MAX BERNSTEIN 273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.



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THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. Sunday dinner, 6-8:30, 75c.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk.
Delicious Home Cooking.
Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

OLD CHELSEA 47 8TH AVENUE, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33rd). Lunch 45c
Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c.
Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 58th St. Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.35.

Dine at **Old Gramercy Park** No. 20. Open Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 40c; Dinner 60c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH, Near 5th Ave.
Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00.
INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 80c; also a la carte. Afternoon Tea.
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Like Two Hours at Your Club

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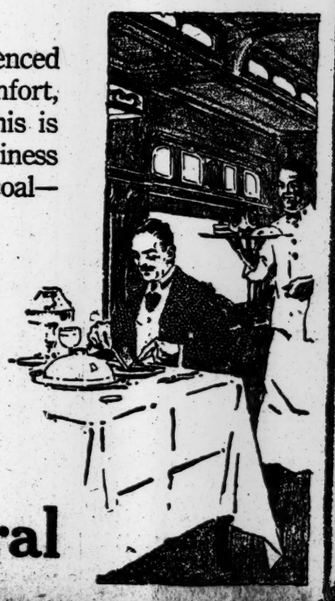

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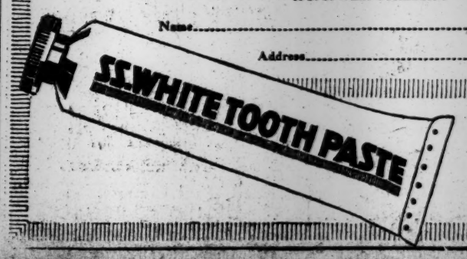
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